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LAW OF MARYLAND.

Passed December session, 1812.

Act to incorporate a company to be called The Washington and Baltimore Canal Company.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That John Howard, junior, John McHenry,

Henry M. Murray, in the city of Baltimore; General John Mason,

Francis S. Key, and John Peter,

in the town of Annapolis;

George Carroll, of

Potowmack;

Robert Brent, and Ro-

bert Sewell, in the city of Wash-

ington; Colonel Henry Maynard,

Alexander G. Magruder, and Jeremi-

Hughes, in the city of Annapolis;

Doctor William Beanes, John

Edmund Magruder, and Edward H.

Calvert, in the town of Upper Marl-

ough; and John C. Herbert,

George Calvert, and Richard

Swedes, in the town of Bladens-

burgh; or such of them as will con-

tract to act, be and they are hereby

appointed commissioners, and they,

a majority of them, in each place,

hereby authorised and empow-

ered to open subscriptions on the

first Monday in May next, in each

the several places aforesaid, for

not exceeding eight hundred

thousand dollars, in shares of fifty

dollars each, for the purpose of mak-

ing a canal from a point on the Se-

vern river, to the navigable water

Curtis's creek, or other more

convenient tide water of the Patap-

co, and also from a point on the Se-

vern river to the Eastern Branch;

said commissioners shall give

sixty days notice in the newspa-

pers published in Baltimore, Wash-

ington and Annapolis, previously to

the first Monday in May aforesaid,

the place where such subscrip-

tions shall be received.

2. And be it enacted, That all

individuals and bodies politic and

corporate, he and they are hereby

authorised and empowered to sub-

scribe for such amount of said stock

they may think proper.

3. And be it enacted, That the

said commissioners shall keep the

subscription books open on the

day which is herein before appoint-

ed, and for the two succeeding days,

from ten o'clock in the morning till

four in the afternoon.

4. And be it enacted, That every

subscriber, at the time of subscrib-

ing, shall pay to the commissioners

the place at which he shall sub-

scribe, on each share subscribed,

the sum of two and a half dollars, for

which the said commissioners shall

give a certificate as the evidence of

such subscription and payment.

5. And be it enacted, That the

subscribers aforesaid, and such as

may according to the provisions

hereinafter contained become stock-

holders, and their successors, shall

and they are hereby made and

clared to be a body politic and

corporate, under the name of The

President and Directors of the

Washington and Baltimore Canal

Company, and by that name shall

and are hereby made capable in

to have, purchase, receive, pos-

sess and enjoy, to them and their

successors, lands, tenements, her-

eaments, goods, chattels, and ei-

ther, of what kind, nature or quali-

tyever, and the same to grant,

lease, convey and dispose of; to

and be sued, plead and be im-

panelled, answer and be answered,

sued and be defendant, in any court,

record, or any place whatever;

and also to make, have and use,

a common seal, and the same to break,

tear and renew, at pleasure; and

so to ordain, establish, and put in

execution, such by-laws, ordinances

and regulations, as shall seem ne-

cessary and convenient for the go-

vernment of said corporation, and

the management and conduct of their

affairs, provided the same be not

contrary to law and the constitution

of the state.

6. And be it enacted, That the

commissioners hereinafore appointed to

act as commissioners in the city of An-

napolis shall, after the said subscrip-

tions are closed, and the same are

settled by the other commis-

sioners,

in which they are hereby direct-

ed to do so soon as it can be done,) shall give eight days notice in the public newspapers in Baltimore, Annapolis and Washington, to the subscribers, to assemble at some place in the city of Annapolis on a day by them to be appointed, to elect twelve directors, which said directors shall, as soon after their election as may be, proceed to elect from among the stockholders a fit and proper person to be President of the board of directors, which said president and directors shall be and hereby are authorised and empowered to make all rules, regulations and by-laws, for the conduct and government of the corporation and its affairs; to create all such officers and agents of the corporation as they think right and proper, for the management of its concerns; to prescribe their duties and compensation, and continuance in office; and also to employ labourers, workmen, and others necessary for the object of the corporation; and it shall be the duty of the president, in pursuance of the by-laws, rules and regulations, to superintend, direct and controul, the officers and persons employed by the corporation, and from time to time, as required by the directors, to report the state, condition and progress, of the affairs of the corporation, but said president and directors shall be annually appointed in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, on such days as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation, and if a director should be appointed president, or die, or resign, the president and directors shall have power to fill up the vacancy till a new election.

7. And be it enacted, That if, when the return of the subscription books as hereinbefore directed to the commissioners in Annapolis, there shall have been a greater sum subscribed for than eight hundred thousand dollars, the commissioners last mentioned as aforesaid shall as soon thereafter as may be, so apportion the shares subscribed among the several subscribers, by proportional reduction, as may reduce the whole to the number allotted.

8. And be it enacted, That if the whole amount of stock hereinbefore authorised to be subscribed for shall not be taken at the time of closing the subscriptions by the commissioners, as hereinbefore provided for, the president and directors may, whenever and as often as they think proper, open the subscription, on twenty days notice in the newspapers of Baltimore, Annapolis and Washington, for the purpose of taking additional subscriptions, for such portion, or the whole of the un-subscribed stock, as they may think necessary for the objects to be effected by the corporation.

9. And be it enacted, That the president and directors to be appointed as aforesaid, shall have power from time to time to demand payment of the residue of the money due on each share of said stock, provided that not more than five dollars on each share be demanded at any one time, and that sixty days previous notice thereof be given in the newspapers of Baltimore, Annapolis and Washington, and on failure to pay the same within thirty days after it becomes due, the sum already paid in shall be forfeited.

10. And be it enacted, That the said president and directors be and they are hereby authorised and empowered, to cut, dig, and make a canal, from such point on the Severn river, as may be deemed most advantageous, and the said canal to connect with the navigable water of Curtis's creek, or other more convenient tide water of the Patapsco; and to cut, dig, and make a canal, from such point on the Severn river as may be determined on, and the same to connect with the Eastern Branch of Potomac, and to divert from their usual course the whole or any part of the waters of said rivers, and any other river, creek or stream, which they may think suitable for the purpose, on the said president and directors first obtaining the consent of all persons having any right or interest in the same, and also the consent of the owners of the land through which such canal shall pass, or if such consent cannot be had, and it be necessary that the said canal should pass

through his consent as aforesaid, then the damages to be paid by the company aforesaid shall be assessed by a jury to be summoned and empannelled by the sheriff of the county in which the canal, stream or other water, is situate as aforesaid, and upon application to the sheriff of said county by the president and directors aforesaid, it shall be his duty to summon a jury of twelve persons, qualified as jurors of the county court, giving them, and also the owners of the land, stream or water, to be assessed, at least eight days previous notice of the time & place of the jury being empannelled; and upon the president and directors, paying to the owner of the land, stream or water, the sum so awarded by the jury aforesaid, they shall have power to cut, dig, and make the canal as aforesaid, through such land, stream or water, in the same manner as if the consent of the owner had been given thereto; and the said president and directors shall have full power and authority to make and dig such canal along, under, and across any public highway, for the purpose of conducting and conveying said water, and for such purpose to dig, break up and open, at their own expence, all or any part of such highways, leaving at all times a sufficient passage way for carriages, horses and foot passengers, and restoring forthwith all such highways to a good, perfect, and easy passage for horses, carriages and foot passengers, by good, substantial, and sufficient bridges, over and across said canal, where it may intersect, cross, or interfere with them.

11. And be it enacted, That the president and directors aforesaid be and they are hereby authorised and empowered, to impose reasonable tolls on all persons navigating or transporting, any thing along and upon said canal; to use the water of said canal for the purpose of erecting mills, manufactures or machinery, of any description, or for any purpose whatever; always first obtaining the consent of all and every person interested in the lands upon which any such mill, manufacture or machinery, may be; and the privileges above granted in whole, or in part, to sell and dispose of to any person or persons, bodies politic and corporate.

An act for the preservation of buoys in the Patapsco river and Chesapeake Bay.

1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That every person, his or her aiders and abettors, who shall be convicted before any court exercising criminal jurisdiction at the place where the offender may be arrested, or may reside, of the crime of stealing, cutting away, or in any manner wilfully injuring, any of the buoys, their mooring chains and stones, which are now moored or may hereafter be moored, in the Patapsco river, or in the Chesapeake bay, by the direction of the insurance companies of the city of Baltimore, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary-house of the state of Maryland, for a period not exceeding seven years, at the discretion of the court who may try the offence, and the persons sentenced as aforesaid shall be kept therein, and in all things be treated and dealt with as other criminals, under the like sentences, in the penitentiary aforesaid.

An act to provide for the removal of lunatic paupers from the several Counties of this State to the Maryland Hospital.

1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That on the certification of a majority of the board of trustees of the poor of any county of this state, of any person's being a lunatic pauper, the levy court of the county where the case may occur, may in their discretion cause the said lunatic pauper to be removed to the Maryland hospital as soon thereafter as the nature of the case will permit.

2. And be it enacted, That the governor and council, whenever they shall consider the interest of the state requires it, may call on the attorney general to aid any district attorney in prosecuting or defending any suit or action brought by or against the state, in any county court, or Baltimore city court, and it shall and may be lawful for the governor and council to allow to the attorney general, or to any district attorney, such reasonable fee or reward for prosecuting or defending any civil suit of action, to which the state may be a party or interested therein, as they may think right.

3. And be it enacted, That the attorney general, and each and every district attorney appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall hold his commission during good behaviour, but may be removed by the governor upon the address of the general assembly of Maryland.

4. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise or empower the attorney general, or any district attorney, to substitute any person to perform the duties enjoined on him by this act, without the approbation of the court in which such substitution shall be made, and such substitution shall continue only during the term at which it was made, nor the district attorney to be commissioned for the judicial district, within which Baltimore city court is held, to have, use, exercise or perform, any power or authority as district attorney in Baltimore City court.

5. And be it enacted, That the attorney general, and each and every district attorney appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall hold his commission during good behaviour, but may be removed by the governor upon the address of the general assembly of Maryland.

6. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to preclude the attorney general from being also appointed and commissioned a district attorney, or attorney for the city of Baltimore, and in case the attorney general is or shall be appointed a district attorney, or attorney for the city of Baltimore, he shall be styled attorney general of Maryland, and district attorney of the district of which he shall be appointed district attorney, or of the city of Baltimore, as the case may be, and shall hold use and exercise both appointments, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 5.

A London paper of January 1st mentions, that "the exploring expedition to the North Pole" is to sail in the course of the present month, and that intelligence has been received in England, that the ice, to the extent of 50,000 square miles, has broken up and cleared away in the neighbourhood of that Pole."

Extract from the report of Nathaniel Williams, Richard B. Marquardt, and James Williams, a committee appointed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, to proceed to Annapolis, with the memorial of that corporation to the Legislature.

"The resolution pledging the Corporation of Baltimore, to provide ample and convenient public buildings for the accommodation of the several departments of the State Government, free of all expence to the state, was delivered by us to the Delegates from this city. As this resolution authorised these gentlemen to make the offer, only in the event of a disposition to remove the seat of Government, being manifested by the Legislature, or by either branch thereof, it did not seem proper to them to present it, more particularly as a large sum of money was appropriated for the repair of the public buildings at Annapolis; which seemed to evince on the part of the General Assembly a disposition not to transfer the State Government from the place where it is at present established."

COMMUNICATION.

I read the other day in the American, some bitter remarks upon our state legislature; and the other day too I read something just as bitter said of the same legislature by the Federal Gazette. Mr. Gwynn has many grievances to complain of. The piece in the American, complains most because Baltimore has not a much larger representation in the state legislature, & he thinks that instead of two she ought to have an immensely large additional representation. This writer considers Baltimore to be "the soul of the state"—what a deal of the wealth of the state it possesses. Now with all due submission, I judge that this writer cannot tell any thing about the wealth of Baltimore. Every body knows that there are a great many people there who live like wealthy men, and would be thought wealthy men, and who can talk, like this writer, about their wealth, and yet are not worth one cent. And as to their bank capital, it so happens that much of that is in the hands of people who do not reside in Baltimore. Next we are told, that when the state wanted to borrow money during the war, Baltimore had to furnish it. Now this happens to be very untrue; some of the banks in which the state had considerable stock, loaned a part of the money; but as to the good people of Baltimore, from them not one cent could be got; the only private individuals who loaned to the state, resided in and near Annapolis. After all this, as if the writer was afraid that he could not get too far from the truth, our claim against the United States is not settled, owing to the oppugnation made to the war by the state authorities; The author, however, had the modesty afterwards to acknowledge, that this is a mistake, into which, owing to the violence of party ~~pol~~, he, in common with his fellow citizens, had fallen. Furthermore, we are told, that "our general assembly possesses less talents and much less common sense than any in the union." The writer, in addition to all this, insists, that no two gentlemen can attend to the Baltimore business, as it ought to be, and therefore the two gentlemen generally selected, ought always to be the wisest men that could be found in this great city. But, then, are they? So far the American and Federal Gazette agree tolerably well, but now they differ a trifle. The Gazette complains of the extensive powers which have been vested in the corporation of Baltimore, but the American paper complains of the strange jealousy against this city, which prevents the enlargement of the powers of its corporation. Now one or the other of these two gentlemen must tell us what is not true; let them settle it between themselves.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican Feb. 14.

COLONIZATION,

It has been said that the scheme of colonizing Africa is idle, visionary, and impracticable; these are the common objections made to every thing novel, more especially, if the measure is important in its various bearings and relations. The abolition of the slave trade was originally met by objections of the same kind, and yet we have seen united Europe adopting a policy originally denounced as visionary and impracticable. But what is there extravagant or even hypothetical in the project now proposed for adoption? Is it incredible that the Africans are by nature capable of governing themselves; this is to fly in the face of all history, and to declare that no such country as Carthage ever existed; that Hannibal never thundered at the gates of Rome—it is to deny the most brilliant period of Roman history itself, and to represent the character of Scipio Africanus as a hero of romance! But it is said that the present race of Africans have degenerated from their ancestors—so have the Romans, the conquerors of Africa—so have the Greeks. This is the very reason why a large and comprehensive philanthropy should labor for the improvement of this degraded race. Why we should endeavor to plant in those gloomy deserts, the bright and blooming rose of civilization. But the question does not stop here—it is not less a dictate of philanthropy than of justice; it is a debt that we owe to that unhappy species for the injuries that we have done them. It is an unquestionable fact that the European monarchs would lend their assistance to promote a plan so fraught with benevolence. The independence of the Africans would be placed under the joint guarantee of all the monarchs who constitute the holy league. Alexander, the mouth piece of this confederacy,

DUELLING.

The following is an extract from the speech of Gov. Villiers, of Louisiana, to the Legislature of that state:

"There is another crime on which I believe it also necessary that some new provisions should be adopted—it is that of Duelling.—This crime, which every year deprives society of several of its members, has remained to the present moment unpunished. The natural consequence has been, that persons without principle, without character, and destitute of all respectability, have made a profession of insulting and provoking many estimable citizens, who, too weak to raise themselves above a prejudice worthy only of the dark ages, and permitting themselves to be led by a false idea of the point of honor, have accepted their infamous challenges, and have become the victims of their savage fury.

"The too great severity of the law which makes no distinction between him who provokes and the provoked, is perhaps the sole cause of these deplorable excesses. If, instead of punishing equally both the one and the other, the law was rigid solely against the person provoking who should have triumphed in the duel—and if instead of sentencing him to death, it only condemned him to imprisonment for a certain number of years, would it not be reasonable to expect, that 'ere long society would find itself, in a great degree, rid of professional duellists, those despotic characters, by which it is outraged and disdained?"

A Nuremberg paper gives the following information respecting the family of Luther:—Luther, himself, though he married, as is known, a Nun, died without posterity. His brother, who remained in the village of Moera, in Saxony, where he was born, left several sons, of one of whom there still exist no descendants. The wife of the first lives in a hamlet with her son, who is epileptic. She and her husband are in the greatest distress.—The other is engaged in rustic occupation, in another hamlet. While the Germans, therefore, celebrate solemnities in honour of Luther, they suffer his family to struggle with poverty in obscurity.

KOSCIUSKO was never married, having been disappointed in love in his youth, which perhaps, was one cause of his coming to America. He has only one surviving relation, a nephew.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican Feb. 14.

COLONIZATION,

has declared, that he will exert all his influence in favor of the blacks. Under how much more favorable auspices would a colony of this kind be established in Africa, than the first attempt to plant a colony in the country that we inhabit! A handful of persecuted men sought amongst the ferocious Indians that liberty of conscience that they were denied in their native land; they were abandoned by their native country and thrown away as outcasts. Yet this little colony has from that time been expanding, until they have monopolised a continent, destined hereafter, by the blessing of Divine Providence, to fill an important rank in the history of nations. It has been said indeed, that these savages can never be reclaimed—with what complacency do we attempt to monopolize all human intellect to ourselves! Our ancestors, our own ancestors, were savages once—they perpetrated acts of enormity sufficient almost to raise a blush on the cheeks of an African—and perhaps it was said by the Romans when they reduced England to a Colony, that the savages of Britain were incapable of being taught the arts of civilization. And yet these very savages have lived in their posterity, to see the day when they are able to teach their former masters all the blessings of freedom, of literature and of law. With such examples before our eyes, can this scheme be deemed impracticable; and shall we in so doing turn our backs on our ancestors? Shall we say that all history is false—the mere dream of a Poet, who conjures up his phantoms to "strut and fret their hour upon the stage and then to expire!" On this point we have not the shadow of a shade of an objection.

It is a mere chimera, raised to obstruct the designs of such enlarged benevolence—it is a mountain of fog, that appears dark, dreary, disconsolate, and impassable, when viewed in prospect; but as we approach, it becomes radiant with solar beams, rolls away in majestic masses before the wind, and leaves a large, extended, beautiful plain, twinkling with the gems of morn, and inviting, by its verdure, the weary and night-founded traveler to continue on his journey, to that glorious land who have volunteered their services, on this occasion, we can only pass on; a guardian angel will direct your footsteps.

[By request]

From the Easton Gazette.

The following editorial article appeared in the Federal Gazette of the 10th inst. "The house of delegates of this state have rejected the bill passed by the senate for changing the mode of electing the Governor and abolishing the Council. The pretence is, that they wish if the mode is changed, to have the Governor elected immediately by the people; a mode which is found to be attended with such pernicious effects in those states where it now prevails." Now it is true the bill was rejected, but it is wholly untrue that it was rejected for the reason stated by Mr. Gwynn. It was rejected because the majority of the house did not wish any change in the mode of electing the governor, nor to abolish the council—such were the reasons avowed on the floor at the very time the motion for rejection was under consideration. They even refused to hear any amendment. Of all modes that could have been suggested that which Mr. G. supposes to have been so acceptable, would have been the most obnoxious. The writer hesitates not to state without the fear of contradiction, that not a single individual of the majority of the house of delegates, who rejected the proposed alteration, would have given their sanction to a proposition "to have the governor elected immediately by the people." They could have no doubt that the effect of such a measure would be to transfer the appointment of the executive and all officers deriving their existence from that department of government to the city of Baltimore. To have done this, would have been a vile abandonment of their duty and of the high trust reposed in them by their fellow citizens. The reasons of the majority of the house of delegates for rejecting the proposed alteration, Mr. Gwynn might readily have ascertained, if he had the earthen and industry to have asked any one of that majority, or any of his acquaintance who visited Annapolis during the session.

The majority of the house made no secret of their hostility to the bill, and of their reasons for such hostility. However Mr. Gwynn may affect to regret the necessity of censuring the conduct of the house of delegates on this or any other account, no one can believe him sincere. To impute motives to public men, which it is known to have existed, would lessen the public confidence in their political sagacity, without ascertaining whether they be true or false, is not surely nor cannot be, an evidence of friendly feelings, especially in a matter where he could have been with so much facility and with such little trouble correctly informed. Such conduct could only have proceeded from a mind habitually reticent and mischievous, or one "sore" by the acts or omissions in matters of personal or private concern, of the individuals who have thus become the objects of his censure and abuse.

A Member of the H. of Delegates.

From the Washington City Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The proceedings of the Courts Martial for the trials of Captain Oliver H. Perry and myself, having been called for by the House of Representatives, and being now presented to the public, I feel it an imperious duty to notice one or two allegations in Captain Perry's defense, which it left unexplained, might operate to my injury. I am aware of the unequal ground upon which I stand with that officer; and had I consulted my own ease or the dictates of policy, I should have shrunk from the disclosure of the outrage and oppression of which I have been the victim. But I am now interested in vindicating the statement I have hitherto presented to the public, both on account of my own reputation which I value as dear as life, and in justification of the memorialists at whose instance, the inquiry now pending in Congress originated. Captain Perry, in his speech before the court, whilst advertizing to the apology which he offered to make for the outrage committed on my person, remarks, that "I had before received a blow for which I was content to receive a moderate satisfaction;" and there is no further explanation given of the circumstance alluded to. Here was a manifest attempt to distort a transaction, the circumstances of which when disclosed, will present a very different aspect. The affair referred to, is as follows:—About seven months preceding the trial, an officer in the wardroom of the Java, my intimate friend and mess mate having been engaged in a little social excess, give me (without a cause, as he afterwards acknowledged) some abusive language, upon which we exchanged blows. The next morning I demanded in writing an explanation, which produced the following letter. As I have not the writer's permission to publish his name, I have declined doing so, but the original is in my possession.

"United States' ship Java, 20th Feb. 1816.

"Sir—Your letter of this morning has apprised me of my improper conduct towards you last evening, which I was perfectly ignorant of. I feel it a duty incumbent upon me, to offer you an apology for my gross conduct, and trust it will be received. I sincerely regret the circumstance, and be assured that I have always respected you as a gentleman and a man of honor, and hope that the same friendship which has always existed between us may continue. Being sensible of my improper conduct, and hoping it may be entirely erased from your mind, "I remain your friend,

The public can best judge whether there is the most remote resemblance between this letter or the transaction which produced it, and the caustic and jesuitical overture of Captain Perry, for a violent assault on my unarmed and defenceless person, in which overture too it was expressly reserved that the terms of the apology (should I agree to receive one) were to be dictated by himself. How Captain Perry ever knew the particulars of an affair which transpired in the privacy of the ward-room and was solely the effect of accident, I am at a loss to imagine; and why he referred to it by dark insinuation seven months after, I can only ascribe to his malevolence.

I cannot close this explanation without advertizing to another statement on rather insinuation of Captain Perry, in his defence before the

House of Representatives. That was evidently intended to induce the impression, that no person could depose to facts more favorable to Captain Perry, than myself. Does any man believe it to be possible, that Mr. Anderson's testimony, the world over, which he could easily have done, had he applied his attention to it? Not Mr. Anderson's evidence, but have confirmed that of Lieutenant Howle, and I have it from a credible authority, that Captain Perry did apply to Mr. Anderson frequently, for a declaration in his favor, but that Mr. Anderson replied, if he gave any, it would operate against him.

A few more remarks and I have done. It is a fact worth of observation, that on Captain Perry's trial, a letter was written by him on the 8th of October, 1816, from Tunis Bay to Commodore Chauncy, was submitted, and considered by the court as a part of his justification. The extravagance and representation which it contains are almost too obvious to require comment. The vague and infinite assertions which he makes of my general indolence and negligence as an officer, are sufficiently refuted in the testimony before the public, and therefore deserve neither notice; but to what but most bloated arrogance, can be ascribed the absurd and inconsistent declaration, that although "he did not absolutely defend the man redress which he adopted," yet insisted the consequences were produced by a sufficient provocation?

—What caps the climax of absurdity and falsehood in this letter, is that Capt. Perry seems to be in great anxiety that an investigation should be made into his conduct, that the "navy and country" be satisfied of the integrity of his motives—and he requests that his honorable friend, Commodore Chauncy, would give immediate attention to his request; though it seems waited quietly nearly one month before he solicited the inquiry. It requires but little sagacity to perceive how ingeniously Captain Perry has attempted to varnish over his own criminal despotism, which has endeavored to present itself in the worst possible light.

Thus, for example, alluding to the expressions which escaped in the cabin, he says that I "had outraged the vital interests of the service in his person." What daring outrage consisted in, I am a loss to conceive, unless it be telling him in reply to his most virulent abuse, that I bore commission as well as himself, and was determined to obtain redress in such language.

I sincerely wish that a full and correct picture by some able pen of the despotism and profligacy practised in the Mediterranean by the British navy could be presented to the public. It would then be seen that rank is not always accompanied by merit, nor a splendid reputation separably allied to virtue. The people with whom the navy is connected, with consternation and regret, at the softness and effeminacy of the luxury possessed more attractive than a good example—and that the spirit of self indulgence prevalent even to such a degree on the occasion, that the funeral solemnities of a gallant and lamented officer (Captain Gordon) were prematurely invaded by the boisterous and midnight debauchery and dissipation.

I repeat the confidence that I pressed in my former publication, the justice and generosity of John Shaw. Although he was president of the court I am aware he possessed in too great a degree the feelings of a gentleman, a man of honour to have sinned in the persecution by which I been assailed, or to have shrank from power from merit.

It must be granted, that the friends of that officer, in that he has disdained to put the nature to the letter of the commandants and commanders of the 4th of 1817, soliciting the secretary of the navy to remove from their respective commands the subalterns who had forfeited all claims to their confidence, and for settling a

Notice

That the state of Anne Arundel county, having a court of record, letters patent, personal estate of Anne Arundel persons having deceased, are to be the same with the subscriber of May 1st, law be excluded estate. Given day of February 1816.

State of Anne Arundel Fife

On application of Captain Phamphy, in the name of Aquila, deceased, to exhibit the notice to the subscribers to exhibit said deceased, and six successive Gazette and John G.

That the subscriber of May 1st, law be excluded estate. Given day of February 1816.

That the subscriber of May 1st, law be excluded estate. Given day of February 1816.

Will be sold in farm where resided, being called "The Farm" in the name of this farm, containing acres of land distant more than miles and stocked with a variety of cattle known, any person applying to t

Lane

Will be sold in farm where resided, being called "The Farm" in the name of this farm, containing acres of land distant more than miles and stocked with a variety of cattle known, any person applying to t

March 5.

Runaway of Negro Pilkington, a Negro man who is a member of the crew of a vessel, and is now at large. He is about 30 years of age, and is described as being tall, thin, and slender. He is wearing a white shirt and a black cap. He is known to be a runaway from a vessel in the West Indies.

He is described as being tall, thin, and slender. He is wearing a white shirt and a black cap. He is known to be a runaway from a vessel in the West Indies.

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on the members of which
had no record of their rank and
distinguished names. A company
of Virginians, and all of whom
are as honorable and patriotic men
as belong to our navy. Something
I sincerely trust is due to their re-
presentations, and I hope that some-
thing will be done to prevent a repe-
tition of the most disgraceful out-
rage and oppression.

JOHN HEATH,
Late Captain of Marines.
Washington, Feb. 23, 1817.

Such newspapers as have published
the proceedings of the courts
martial are requested, as an act of
justice to give insertion to the fore-
going statement.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
February 28, 1818.

On application by petition of John
Linstead, administrator of Sarah Mac-
Cormick, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is
ordered that he give the notice re-
quired by law for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said de-
ceased, and that the same be published
once in each week, for the space of
six successive weeks, in the Maryland
Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arun-
del county, hath obtained from the or-
phans court of A. A. county, in Mary-
land, letters of administration on the
personal estate of Sarah MacCormick late
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All
persons having claims against said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same with the vouchers thereof, to
the subscriber, at or before the first day of
May next; they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand this 28th
day of February, 1818.

John Linstead, adm'r.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
February 28, 1818.

On application by petition of Ann C.
Pumphry, (now Thomas) administratrix
of Aquila Pumphry, late of A. A.
county, deceased, it is ordered that she
give the notice required by law for cre-
ditors to exhibit their claims against the
said deceased, and that the same be pub-
lished once in each week, for the space of
six successive weeks, in the Maryland
Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,
That the subscriber of Anne-Arun-
del county, hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal estate of Aquila Pumphry
late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.
All persons having claims against
the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with
the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber,
at or before the first day of May
next; they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of the said es-
tate. Given under my hand this 28th
day of February, 1818.

Ann C. Pumphry,
for Thomas) adm'r.

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at private sale, the
farm where the subscriber formerly
resided, being part of the tracts of Land
called "The Connexion and Wood-
ward's Enclosure," but generally known
by the name of the "Black Horse."
This farm contains about three hun-
dred acres of land, and is about one
mile distant from the river Severn,
more than half in wood, well watered
and stocked with an abundance and a
great variety of fruit trees, with every
necessary building thereon.—Terms
made known, and the property shown
any person inclined to purchase, by
paying to the subscriber.

Lancelot Warfield.

March 5.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 26th inst. from the
name of Elk Ridge, of George Howard,
a Negro Man named Jack; calls
himself John Mitchell. He is about 30
years of age, erect in his carriage, tho'
other side, six feet or upwards in
height, small visaged, and of a dark
hue. His dress when he went away
consisted of a new drab coloured coat
and pantaloons of home made cloth (the
coat is lined in the back and sleeves
with red baize or flannel), a green co-
lored sailor jacket with sleeves, a bold
blue shirt, a good wool hat, small
the crown and rim, a pair of white
stockings, and a pair of coarse
pretty much worn. Fifty Dollars
will be given for the apprehension of
this negro if taken within Anne Arun-
del County, and secured so that I get
him again, or One Hundred Dollars if
brought out of the country, and secured
back again.

Charles H. Hillcoat, Manager.

Agricultural Society OF MARYLAND.

Desire to enter in Premiums, the fol-
lowing sum, and annexes to the Pub-
lic their wish to have an exhibition of
Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Imple-
ments of Husbandry, and Household
Manufactures, in the City of Annapolis,
on the second Wednesday of June
next, and they offer the following pre-
miums:

FOR STOCK.

For the best Bull raised in Mary-
land, \$10.

the best Milk Cow, with a

Calf by her side, \$8.

the second best do. with do. \$6.

the best sheep, not more than

four years old, \$8.

the best pair of working cattle, \$8.

the best ram of the long wooled

breed, \$4.

the two best Ewes and Lambs

of the Merino breed, \$6.

the two best Ewes and Lambs

of the Barbary do. \$5.

the two best Pigs, not less than

4, and not more than 6

months old, \$5.

the best work Horse, not more

than 6 years, \$5.

the best Saddle Horse, not

more than 8 years, \$6.

the best Colt, not more than

3 years old, \$5.

No animal will be entitled to premi-
ums unless raised and owned, at the time
of exhibition, by the person offering
the same.

For Household Manufactures.

For the best knit thread Stockings
for men, of large size, not less
than 2 pair, \$3.

the second best knit thread

stockings for men, of large size,
not less than 2 pair, \$2.

the best knit thread Gloves for

men, of large size, not less than

2 pair, \$2.

the second best knit Gloves of

thread for men, of large size, not

less than 2 pair, \$1.

FOR INVENTIONS.

To the person who shall exhibit
the best Plough for common
purposes, of an improved con-
struction, and of his own invention,

\$10.

To the person who shall exhibit
the best constructed plough, of
his own invention, for ploughing
in small grain of any kind, \$8.

To the person who shall exhibit
any other agricultural implement
of his own invention, which shall
in the opinion of the judges de-
serve a reward. Any sum the
judges may order.

FOR EXPERIMENTS.

For the best information, the result
of actual experience, for prevent-
ing damage to crops of wheat by
the Hessian fly, \$10.

For the best information, the re-
sult of actual experience, for pre-
venting damage to crops of Indian
Corn by the Grub or Cut
worm, \$8.

For the greatest weight of best
Tobacco cured by fire, the pro-
duce of twenty five plants, \$5.

For the greatest weight of best
Tobacco cured without fire, the
produce of twenty-five plants, \$4.

Persons who intend offering articles
or matters for premiums, and should
not be able to have them prepared in
time for the exhibition in June next,
are invited to bring them forward for
exhibition at the meeting of the Soci-
ety, in December next.

The claim of every candidate for
premiums, is to be accompanied with,
and supported by certificates of res-
pectable persons, of competent knowl-
edge of the subject; and it is required,
that the matters for which premiums
are offered, be delivered in without
names, or any intimation to whom they
belong; that each particular thing be
marked in what manner the claimant
thinks fit; such claimant sending with
it a paper sealed up, having on the
outside a corresponding mark, and on
the inside the claimant's name and ad-
dress.

All articles and matters to be off-
ered for premiums, must be sent to the
care of the Secretary, the day before
the day of the exhibition.

The Society reserve to themselves
the power of giving, in every case, ei-
ther the one or the other of the pre-
miums, as the articles or performance
shall be adjudged to deserve; or of
withholding both if there be no merit;
yet the candidates may be assured that
the Society will always be disposed to
judge liberally of their several claims.

The Society regret that their pre-
sent funds will not enable them to of-
fer more liberal premiums.

All persons who are disposed to make
any communication upon Agricultural
subjects, are invited to address them to
the Corresponding Committee of the
Agricultural Society of Maryland,
in Annapolis.

Richard Harwood, of Thos.
Secretary.

March 5, 1818.

FOR SALE.

A parcel of young Negroes.

Charles Watson.

Feb. 26.

\$100,000 Prize.

ON MONDAY THE SECOND MARCH

THE GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

COMMENCED DRAWING IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, AND WILL BE COMPLETED IN THIRTY DRAWINGS.

The Splendid Scheme contains the following

GRAND CAPITALS :

\$50,000, \$20,000, \$10,000,

3 of \$5,000.

Besides the above there are 100 Prizes of \$1,000, equal to

\$100,000,

ALL FLOATING IN THE WHEEL.

Together with a large proportion of 500, 100, &c.

15,000 Tickets in the Scheme.

One and three fourths blanks to a prize.

Lowest Prize TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Present price of Tickets \$30.

Orders received for Tickets and Shares at

ALLEN'S

LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,

Who sold Ticket No. 8,820, which drew on the last new-year's day

THE GREAT PRIZE OF

\$100,000,

And Ticket No. 10,823, which drew but a few days since the

SPLENDID CAPITAL OF

\$30,000,

Each drawing will be duly received and Tickets examined gratis.

Orders by mail (post paid) enclosing the cash or Prize Tickets promptly attended to.

ADDRESS

S. M. ALLEN, & Co.

151 Market-street, Baltimore.

March 5.

4 w.

MR. BOND'S

Account of Botany Bay,

&c.

(Price one Dollar.)

In consequence of the absolutely un-
precedented orders for copies of this
publication, a sixth edition has recently
been published, to be had only of the
learned author in person. To prevent
trouble, the money must be paid at the
time of ordering the above celebrated
work.

Names of those who have ordered co-
pies.

Prince Regent, Duke of York, Duke of Kent, Duke of Sussex, Duke of Cambridge, Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Newcastle, Duke of Argyle, Marquis of Tweeddale, Marquis of Thomond, Marquis of Donegal, Marquis of Northampton, Lord Annesley, Lord Cahir, Lord Mayo, Lord Northland, Lord Liford, Lord Fingal, Lord Lake, Lord Glasgow, Lord Glebevrie, Lord Glentworth, Lord Bantry, Baron Graham, Baron Howth, Bishop of Salisbury, Bishop of Dublin, Lord Amherst, Ambassador to China, Her Majesty's Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of York, Duchess of Wellington, Dowager Lady de Clifford, Dowager Countess Liverpool, &c.

Georgetown, printed by H. B. Bla-

grave.

March 5.

3t.

QUICK TRAVELLING, To and From Baltimore.

FOR TWO DOLLARS.

The proprietor of the daily line of
Mail Stage, announces to the public,
his determination to run this line thro'
to Baltimore, in FIVE AND AN HALF
hours, commencing on Thursday Ja-
nuary 1st, to start from Mr. William
Brewer's Tavern, every morning, at
eight o'clock, and positively arrive at
Baltimore by half past one o'clock in
the afternoon; thus enabling his pas-
sengers to breakfast and dine at sea-
sonable hours.

John Gadsby.

N. B. Wanted to purchase Three
Likely Male Servants, suitable for Wash-
ing, from 16 to 20 years of age. Those
from the country would be preferred.

Jan. 15.

3t.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the sub-
scriber of Charles county, hath ob-
tained from the orphans court of Charles
county, in Maryland, letters testamen-
tary on the personal estate of William
C. Brent, late of Charles county, de-
ceased. All persons having claims ag-
ainst the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on
or before the first day of September
next; they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of the said
estate. Given under my hand this 19th
day of February, 1818.

Nicholas Stonestreet, Esq.,

Feb. 19.

Public Sale.

POET'S CORNER.

SELF MURDER.

If death were nothing, had nought after death,
If when men die'd, at once they coas'd to be,
Returning to the barren womb of nothing,
Whence first they sprung, then might the debauchees,
Untrembling, mouth the heavens: then might the drunkard
Reel over his full bowl, and when 'tis drained,
Fill up another to the brim, and laugh At the poor bug-bear death! then might the wretch
That's weary of the world, and tired of life,
At once give each inquietude the slip,
By stealing out of being, when he pleased.
And by what way, whether by hemp or steel;
Death's thousand doors stand open.—
Who would force
The ill-pleas'd guest to sit out his full time,
Or blame him if he goes!—Sure he does well,
That helps himself as timely as he can,
When able—but if there's an hereafter,
And that there is, conscience, uninfluenc'd
And suffered to speak out, tells every man;
Then must it be an awful thing to die:
More horrid yet to die by one's own hand,
Self-murder!—name it not; 'tis a country's shame,
That makes her the reproach of neighboring states,
Shall nature, swerving from her earliest dictate,
Self-preservation, fall by her own acts
Forbid it, heaven.—Let not, upon disgust,
The shameless hand be fully crimson'd o'er
With blood of its own lord—Dreadful attempt!
Just reeking from self-slaughter, in a rage,
To rush into the presence of our Judge;
As if we challenged him to do his worst,
And mattered not his wrath! Unheard of tortures
Must be reserv'd for such—"these herd together;
"The common damned shun their society,"
And look upon themselves "as fiends less foul."
Our time is fixed, and all our days are numbered;
How long, how short, we know not: this we know
Duty requires we calmly wait the summons,
Nor dare to stir till Heaven shall give permission;
Like sent'ries that must keep their destined stand,
And wait the appointed hour till they're relieved.
Those only are the brave that keep their ground,
And keep it to the last. To run away is but a coward's trick; to run away From this world's ills, that at the very worst,
Will soon blow o'er, thinking to mend ourselves,
By boldly vent'ring on a world unknown,
And plunging headlong in the dark; 'tis mad;
No frenzy half so desperate as this.

From the New-York Gazette.

The following lines have appeared in an English paper, and are part of a copy of verses found in a wretched garret in Glasgow, after the decease of a young female, of superior education and connexions, the victim of disease, poverty and wretchedness—exhibiting a mind in anguish, amid pollution. Whilst the heart sighs for the unfortunate, it turns from the portrait, and feels assured with the poet, that

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
"That to be hated, needs but to be seen."

Their insertion in your paper is requested by one who hopes the females of this city may ever shun the path where gay delusions shine, and never partake of the bitter cup of infamy & vice, but look back with pleasure on, and experience the value of a life well spent.

Yours, J. S.
When pamper'd, starv'd, abandon'd, or in drink,
My thoughts were ach'd in striving not to think;
Nor could rejected conscience claim the pow'r
Timprove the respite of one serious hour;
I durst not look to what I was before,
My soul shrunk back, and wished to be no more,
Of eye undaunted, and of touch impore;
Old're of age; worn out when scarce mature;
Daily debas'd to stifle my disgust
Of forced enjoyment in affected lust;
Cover'd with guilt, infection, debt and want;

My home a brothel, and the street my haunt;
Till the full course of vice and sin gone through.
My shattered fabric fail'd at twenty two
Then Death, with every horror in his train,
Here clos'd the scene of nought but guilt and pain.
Ye fair associates of my op'ning bloom, Oh! come and weep and profit at my tomb.
Then shun the path where gay delusions shine!
Be yours the lesson—sad experience mine.

From the National Messenger.

Gentlemen:

Having viewed with surprise the increasing disposition among our beauties and belles, for an extravagant out of the way kind of dress, I thought I would address you on the subject, more particularly as it grieves me to see the departure from delicacy that manifests itself in the dress of our girls of the present day. I am an old maid, and when I figured in the gay world, the least verging towards nudity was immediately discouraged by the more solid part of your sex—it was indeed with difficulty and after long struggling, that we could be permitted to divest ourselves of the covering for our arms; but alas! of all the changeable things in this mundane sphere, the fashions are most mutable, and what was with difficulty effected then, is with great facility got over now. The ladies dress to please your sex, and when they deviate from a correct standard, it is a sure mark of degeneracy of taste among you.

So much are pert little misses now-a-days bent on obtaining husbands, that they care not what exposition of their persons they make, provided they think it will procure them what they desire. At one time (and not very long ago) they presented to the eye of gaping coxcomb, as much of their beautiful bosoms, aye more than was delicate—this did not attract as they expected—all of a sudden, as if by magic, the alabaster skin was hidden from the eye, and I suppose they conceived it not more than reasonable, that they might come up in the same proportion that they descended, and display a beautiful slender ankle, &c. on promenading grounds. Now forsooth at this moment after up and down has failed, they have run headlong into nudity, with scarce a figleaf for their covering, leaving back, breast, and arms exposed; laced with corsets (by way of a short life and a miserable one) until a vacuum in the back is left, where a peck of meat might be poured into without any inconvenience to the persons. If all this fails, heaven help them, they may then like me sit in a corner and sing "heigh ho," for a husband.

Women are fickle, that may in some measure palliate folly in them, but for your hopeful sex Messrs. Editors, there can be no excuse. For the last twelve months the moon has not often changed in her orbit than has your mode of dressing, in which you are I believe in a great measure guided by the snips of Baltimore, who palm on you just what their poor miserable fancies dictate

—five years ago, one might judge of your shape, symmetry of form, &c. (and heaven knows 'twas, and is all we ever could choose you for) your clothes were made to fit like nature's covering the skin—now you live in an inverted order of things, and you, yourselves, if I may judge from your dress, are predisposed to that inverted order—your pantaloons which went tapering down your legs, are turned upside down and look like an inverted churn; your neat little hat shaped something like a sugar-loaf gave a pleasing appearance, because the presumption was your neck could bear it with ease to itself—but I declare to you never look at the present hats on your heads, without being in pain for fear your necks will be unable to sustain them.

What has taken possession of the minds of our youth? they seem to have broken loose from all wholesome restraint in the article of dress—every new moon finds their habiliments perfectly changed; indeed it is dangerous for a man to order his clothes, for ten chances to one before he puts them on but the fashion changes. Your pantaloons which are now introduced seem to me like two salt-sacks tacked together, into which the Irish giant, if he were living, might jump with great ease—your coats three months ago, were fashioned by a farrier, who had been accustomed to kick, duck and

mutilate horses, for they made you appear like a trodden Barth horse—

—now comes the switch tail again, with a vengeance, as if you were troubled with flies and needed it to brush them away, or as if the tailors intended to make you useful by sweeping the stairs for the tavern keepers. Oh! 'tis a lamentable fact Messrs. Editors, that there is at this day a great degeneracy of morals as well as taste in our gentry; and I hope you will as the custos morum aid me in endeavouring to reclaim them—such has been the rage for peculiar dress that an association has been entered into by some young men of Washington and this town, who style themselves "Dandy's" or Dandies, and who launch into all the extravagant folly of fashion, with hair cut close,* and combed down like a preachers, that they may have an appearance of sanctity, which their cold hearts could never feel, unless charmed. I met one of them the other day and for the life of me I could not tell for some time whether it was a lady or gentleman. When I looked at his face it appeared so smooth, & when I glanced my eyes down towards his pantaloons, I for some minutes thought them petticoats—I could only fancy him a male by his coat—however it gives me much satisfaction to state, that there are a few worthy gentlemen who are determined it possible to counteract this passion for dress (not because they are unable to afford it, but with a view to correct, if practicable) the taste of those fair-faced, petticoat, switch tail gentry, who loom so large. The members of this dandy society, style them selves "Anti-Dandys" and I say heaven prosper them in their worthy undertakings.

Yours, TABITHA.

* In my time, and indeed among the ancients it was customary, to make art endeavour to imitate nature.—Now we true to the plan of an inverted order, strive to make nature imitate art—vide the hair of the Dandy which looks like a wig.

AWFUL PROVIDENCES.
The two following awful providences, are worthy of the solemn attention of those who are addicted to cruelty or profligacy. They are taken from publications, the editors of which are very scrupulous not to insert any thing of the kind, unless the facts are supported by good authority. The first is introduced after an enumeration of cruelties on dumb animals.

In order to place the sin of wilful cruelties to animals, and a baneful tendency of an attachment to cruel sports and diversions in an impressive and solemn point of view I will conclude this black catalogue of barbarities, with the relation of a circumstance, which took place in April 4, 1789, it has already appeared several times in print, and I find upon actual enquiry, that the fact is indisputably true. It may serve instead of whole volumes written against cock-fighting and all such other unjustifiable and inhuman practices.

A. Esq. was a young man of large fortune, and in the splendor of his carriages and horses equalled by few country gentlemen. His table was marked for hospitality, and his behaviour courteous and polished. But Mr. A. had a strong partiality for the diversion of cock-fighting; and had a favorite cock upon which he had won many profitable matches. The last bet laid upon his bird he lost; which so enraged him that he had the wretched animal tied to a spit and roasted alive before a large fire. The screams of the tortured bird were so affecting that some gentlemen who were present attempted to interfere; which so exasperated Mr. A. that he seized a bar of iron, and with the most furious anger declared, that he would kill the first man that interposed to save the cock, but in the midst of his passionate exclamations and threats, most awful to relate, he fell down dead upon spot.

"Doubtless there is a God that judgeth in the earth." O then let me die the death of thy righteous, let my last end be like thine."

The Charleston Courier of the 9th instant makes the following timely remarks,

"The Races this year have been uncomely, meagre, and uninteresting, offering little to excite or reward attention. No one handsome race—not many handsome ladies—and very few handsome equages have been exhibited on the course. We are growing certainly

more serious—perhaps, more intelligent."

There was a time when this festival bore with it a singular elevation and buoyancy of spirits—when our feelings partook of the rapidity of the race, and chased each other, like fairies in a circle. The meeting of the town and country—the exchange of the comforts, luxuries and courtesies of life, covered our city with the garb of gaiety. It was indeed the youth of the year—when all our joys were in bud, and bloom—and society was fragrant, as with the new born jessamine. It was a week of witchery and enchantment—in which it was almost impossible—if not criminal to be sad. It was hailed in the dreams of youth and relaxed the sternness of age. Then lovers baited their hooks, and maidens cast their nets; and gold fishes were caught in abundance. Folly had licence for her antics—fortune for her deceptions—and fashion for her extravagance.

Such were the races—the jubilee of South Carolina. But their recent exhibition has been attended with very little of their former gladness or lustre. The distressing affliction of our city during the last summer, has destroyed in a great measure our aptitude for pleasant emotions. The atmosphere of grief has dampened our feelings—and our harp is hung upon the willows. In the darkness of sorrow, pleasures vanish. "How can we sing," asked the Israelites, "in a strange land?" How can this city forget its recent sufferings, and plunge into the clamorous festivities of the season. All that we see, and all that we remember, is calculated to withdraw our attention from minor considerations, and to direct it to the awful, and uncertain race of life."

The Dutch have a good proverb. Thiefs never enrich, alms never impoverish, prayers hinder no work.

COMMUNICATION.

DIED—Mrs. Sarah Cornish Scott, consort of Leonard Scott, Merchant, in the 41st year of her age. She was truly a loving and agreeable companion, and a friend to the poor. Her near connexions and friends have experienced a considerable loss in the death of this dear woman. Her complaint was the Dropsey, which produced a lingering illness, which she bore with patience and resignation to the will of her God. On the 18th of February, at seven o'clock, A. M. she asked her sister and nurse to alter her situation by turning her over; as soon as the act was performed, she proclaimed her assurance of life and immortality, and bid them an affectionate farewell, and exclaimed, "farewell vain world," and fell asleep in the arms of her Redeemer, without a groan. Death could not make her soul afraid.

For God was with her there: She walked through the darkest shade, And never bow'd to fear. Let sickness blast, and death devour, If Heaven will recompence our pains, Perish the grass, and fade the flower, Still firm the word of God remains.

2w.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appears by the deposition of Joseph Stewart, Reger Wooford, James Marshall, & Wm. Jones, of Dorchester county, that about two o'clock on Friday the twenty-seventh of November last, a fire broke out in the store-house of the said Stewart, which entirely consumed it, and that they have strong reason to believe it had been set on fire by some evil disposed person or persons. And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrators of the said offence, provided he, she or they, or any of them, be brought to justice.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton,
By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick-town Herald; the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Easton Gazette, once a week for the space of ten weeks.

Jan. 15.

MARYLAND.

Attorneys, clerks, notaries public, & Esquires, are invited to the office of the Law Department, in the rear of the State House, to receive the Rules whereby they will be bound in personal conduct, and are to be bound in case no will be made, with the necessary form for the purpose, and the forms of other documents relative to the creation of created persons. The whole will be done as possible without the use of law words or terms.

The original work, whence this compilation is derived, was, as the title indicates, intended for the benefit of those who are unacquainted either with the doctrines or the forms of law. It is wished to instruct how to act, without subjecting themselves to the necessity of communicating the knowledge of their private concerns to any other person. This, among other considerations, has induced the author to compile this treatise, that a book may be always at hand, to which immediate application may be had in those cases of emergency, when every moment is precious; and by means whereof many of those mistakes and omissions now daily committed may be avoided, law suits prevented, and the peace of families thereby secured. The compiler has in connexion with the original work, and in order to render the present system the more complete, incorporated therein that portion of the laws of this state which is applicable to the estates of deceased persons, and also joined thereto a digest of the testamentary laws.

This work may be had at this office at Mr. George Shaw's book store in this city, and at the book stores of Mr. Coale, Baltimore.

The editors of the American & Federal Gazette are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for the space of six weeks.

Annapolis, Oct. 16.

SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal

Are informed that the work is ready and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and at his Office of the Maryland Gazette, Feb. 11.

40 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 15th ultimo, a black man by the name of Phill, (who calls himself Philip Madison,) about 40 years of age, 5 feet or 2 inches high, square bulk, with rather a pleasing countenance when spoken to, has a shaking of the right arm, occasioned by bleeding, his hands not recollecting, except a greater of dark flushing edged with red, very much worn. It is probable he is harbored in the neighbourhood of William Sanders, where he has a house.

The above reward will be given to securing him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, and all reasonable expenses paid, if brought to me, living in Prince George's county, seven miles from Upper Marlboro', near Mr. Dennis' grader's mill.

William G. Sanders.

Jan. 8, 1818.

State of Maryland, etc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphan Court.

February 3, 1818.

On application by petition of Jacob Mackubin, administrator of Frederick Mackubin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law to creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for a space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Hlly. for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the court of Anne-Arundel in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Mackubin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the time thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 24th day of March next, otherwise by law he is excluded from the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of February 1818.

James Mackubin, admin.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday in March, for the purpose of laying county law, &c.

By order,

W. S. GREEN, Esq.

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXVI.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1818.

No. 41.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed December session, 1817.

AN ACT

Concerning the judgments and judicial proceedings of the courts of justice in this state, and to provide for the completion of the records in certain cases.

1. Be it enacted, That in all cases of judgments and final proceedings, duly rendered and made in the late provincial court, and in the late general courts of the western and eastern shores, of this state, which according to the laws of the land heretofore used and approved, ought to have been recorded, but nevertheless remain unrecorded by the respective clerks whose duty it was to record the same, it shall and may be lawful for the respective clerks of the court of appeals on the western and eastern shores, in whose custody and care the books, papers and proceedings, may remain, and they are hereby authorized and required, on the application of any person or persons, being interested in any such judgment or final proceeding, and having occasion to use the same, to grant and certify an exemplification or official copy of a record thereof, in like manner as if such judgment or final proceeding had been duly recorded and signed by the clerk whose duty it was to record the same; and the minutes of the said provincial and general courts, the entries on the dockets, and the original papers and documents filed in such causes, shall be sufficient vouchers to the said clerks for entering the style of the court by which, and the term and year in which, such judgment or final proceeding was rendered or made, and for making a due and proper record thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That in all cases of decrees and final proceedings rendered and made in the court of chancery of this state, which according to law ought to have been recorded, but nevertheless remain unrecorded by the registers whose duty it was to record the same, it shall and may be lawful for the register of the said court of chancery, for the time being, and he is hereby authorized and required, on the application of any person or persons being interested in any such decree or final proceeding, and having occasion to use the same, to grant and certify an exemplification or official copy of a record thereof, in like manner as if such judgment or final proceeding had been duly recorded and signed by the clerk whose duty it was to record the same; and the minutes of the said provincial and general courts, the entries on the dockets, and the original papers and documents filed in such causes, shall be sufficient vouchers to the said register for entering the style of the court by which, and the term and year in which, such decree or final proceeding was rendered or made, and for making a due and proper record thereof.

3. And be it enacted, That in all cases of judgments, decrees, and other final proceedings, duly had, rendered and made, in the several county courts, as formerly or now established within this state, which according to the laws of the land heretofore used and approved, ought to have been recorded, but nevertheless remain unrecorded by the respective clerks whose duty it was to record the same, it shall and may be lawful for the several clerks of the county courts, for the time being, and they are hereby authorized and required, on the application of any person or persons being interested in any such judgment, decree or final proceeding, and having occasion to use the same, to grant and certify an exemplification or official copy of a record thereof, in like manner as if such judgment, decree or final proceeding, had been duly recorded and signed by the clerk whose duty it was to record the same; and the minutes of the court, the entries on the dockets, and the original papers and documents filed in every such

cause, shall be sufficient vouchers to the said respective clerks for entering the style of the court by which, and the term and year in which such judgment, decree, or final proceeding, was had, rendered or made, and for making a due and proper record thereof.

4. And be it enacted, That the person or persons applying for the exemplification or official copy of any such record, shall be chargeable for the same to such clerk or register who shall grant the same, for the like fees and in like manner for other copies taken from his office.

5. And be it enacted, That the executors of administrators of the officers now deceased, who in their life-time were the respective clerks of the general courts for the western and eastern shores, or the securities of such deceased officers, whose papers and judicial proceedings remain unrecorded, and each and every officer now living, who lately was the clerk or register of any court of justice within this state, and has been removed or has resigned, or the securities of such officer, whose papers and judicial proceedings remain unrecorded, and the executors or administrators of each and every officer, now deceased, who in his life-time was the clerk or register of any such court, or the securities of such deceased officer, whose papers and judicial proceedings remain unrecorded, and the present clerk or register of any such court whose papers and judicial proceedings remain unrecorded, shall respectively proceed, without delay, to record, or cause to be recorded, in sufficient and well bound books, and in a fair and correct manner, all and singular the judgments duly rendered in each and every action of ejectment, trespass, quare clausum frigat, dower, partition, replevin wherein an avowry shall be pleaded or rent recovered, judgments in debt or damages under which any lands or tenements shall be seized in execution, and the several writs of execution by virtue of which the same shall be sold, and the several returns to such executions, and also all decrees, petitions, commissions, returns, deeds, papers and proceedings, whatsoever, relating to lands, tenements, and other real estate, which shall be had, rendered or made, in such court, or filed or delivered to be recorded, and now required according to the laws of the land to be recorded; and the records of all such judgments, decrees, papers and proceedings, shall be made up at full length, and in the manner herein before required, within the term of twelve months from and after the time when the said judgments, decrees and proceedings, shall be finally rendered, made or had, or when such deeds, papers and returns, shall be received or required to be recorded; and the chancellor and judges of the respective courts of justice, or any one or more of them, at every term, shall inspect the records and papers of the offices attached to their respective courts, and examine the condition thereof, and see whether the duties required by this act be duly performed; and if any clerk or register shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties hereby directed and provided, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every offence, to be recovered by indictment and conviction as aforesaid; and such conviction shall be deemed and taken as evidence of misbehaviour in office, for which he may be removed.

6. And be it enacted, That from and after the end of this session of assembly it shall not be the duty of any clerk of any court of law, or of the register of any court of chancery, within this state, to make up the record of any judgment, decree, or judicial proceeding, which shall not relate to lands, tenements, or other real estate, or affect or concern the title, right or interest therein, as herein before particularly mentioned, unless required in writing by some party or person interested in such proceedings; but nevertheless, if any person or persons shall require an exemplification or official copy of a record of such judgment, decree or judicial proceeding, it shall be lawful for the clerk or register to grant and certify the same, and the minutes of the court, the entries of the dockets, and the original papers and documents filed in such cause, shall be sufficient vouchers to the said register for entering the style of the court by which, & the term and year in which, such judgment, decree, or final proceeding, was had, rendered or made, and for making a due and proper record thereof.

7. And be it enacted, That instead of making up the records of judgments, decrees and judicial proceedings, herein before lastly mentioned, it shall be the duty of the clerk or register of the respective courts of justice aforesaid, and each and every of them is hereby directed and required, forthwith to provide one or more substantial and well bound book or books, and therein, immediately after every term, to enter and transcribe, in a fair and correct manner, and according to the true intent and meaning of each proceeding, the minutes of the court, and the docket entries of all and every action, prosecution, suit and execution, civil, criminal and equitable, which shall have ended during the said term by trial, judgment, decree, submission, agreement, non pros, discontinuance, satisfaction, or otherwise however, and such transcripts shall contain the style or names of the parties, the nature of the case, and other memoranda, as they do or shall appear upon the dockets, and the judgment, decree, order or agreement, by which the several actions, prosecutions or suits, were terminated; and the bills of costs, recover-

able by the party in whose favour they shall have been awarded, shall be likewise transcribed and entered; and all the said books shall be truly and regularly paged and alphabetized; and the whole shall be completed before the ensuing term; and the said chancellor and judges of the respective courts of justice, or any one or more of them, at each succeeding term, shall require the said clerk or register to produce the said book, and shall inspect and examine the entries therein transcribed, and the manner in which the services

are performed, and decide whether the duties hereby required have been faithfully discharged; and if any clerk or register shall neglect or refuse to provide the said book, or to make the transcripts hereby required in the manner herein prescribed, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every offence, to be recovered by indictment and conviction as aforesaid; and such conviction shall be deemed and taken as evidence of misbehaviour in office, for which he may be removed.

10. And be it enacted, That as a better compensation to the said clerks and register for the books they are obliged to procure, and for making on their records fair entries of their proceedings, they shall respectively be entitled to charge, demand and receive, the following fees, instead of those to which they are now entitled for the like services; that is to say, for transcribing the docket entries directed by this act, fifty cents for each action, suit or prosecution, to be included in the bill of costs; for recording in his record book every matter and thing required to be recorded, ten cents per side; for every exemplification or official copy under his certificate and seal of office, when required, ten cents per side; and for the certificate and seal annexed to such exemplifications, forty cents.

11. Provided nevertheless and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed or intended to lessen or to take away the duty of the register of wills in each and every county within this state, to record wills, inventories, accounts, and other instruments and papers returned and filed, or to be returned and filed in his office, but all such wills, inventories, accounts, and other instruments and papers, now required by law to be recorded, shall be recorded under the direction, and subject to the inspection and examination of the judges of the orphans' courts, by the periods and in the manner required by this act.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act directing the manner of suing out attachments in this Province, and limiting the extent of them.

1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That if any person whatsoever, not being a citizen of this state, and not residing therein, shall or may be indebted unto a citizen of this state, or of any other of the United States, in a sum of money not exceeding fifty dollars, or if a citizen of this state being indebted to another citizen thereof in a sum of money not exceeding fifty dollars, shall actually run away, abscond, or fly from justice, or secretly remove him or herself from his or her place of abode, with intent to evade the payment of his or her just debts, such creditor may in either case have the like remedy by attachment, and by the like process and proceedings, as a creditor may now have in such cases when the debt doth exceed the sum of money above mentioned.

2. And be it enacted, That if such debtor or debtors shall be arrested on the capias ad respondentium issuing with such attachment, from any county court in this state, or if the said debtor shall appear to the same within the time limited in other cases of attachment, the court in which such proceedings may be had shall have and exercise full and ample jurisdiction in such suit, in the same manner, and by the like process and proceedings, as if the said debt exceeded the said sum of fifty dollars current money.

FOR SALE.
A parcel of young Negroes.
Charles Watson.
Feb. 26.

JAMES F. BRICE,

Attorney at Law, has just published A Familiar Explanation of the Laws of Wills and Codicils, and of the Laws of Executors and Administrators, and the Rules whereby estates both real and personal descend, and are to be distributed, in case no will be made, with instructions to every man to make his own will, the necessary form for that purpose, and the forms of other instruments relative to the estates of deceased persons. The whole written as much as possible without the use of law words or terms.

The original work, whence this compilation is derived, was, as this also is, chiefly intended for the benefit of those who are unacquainted either with the doctrines or the forms of law, & who wish to be instructed how to act, without subjecting themselves to the necessity of communicating the knowledge of their private concerns to any other person. This, among other considerations, has induced the author to compile this treatise, that a book may be always at hand, to which immediate application may be had in those cases of emergency, when every moment is precious, and by means whereof many at least of those mistakes and omissions, now daily committed may be avoided, law suits prevented, and the peace of families thereby secured. The compiler has in connexion with the original work, and in order to render this present system the more complete, incorporated therein that portion of the law of this state which is applicable to the estates of deceased persons, and subjoined thereto a digest of the testimentary laws.

This work may be had at this office, at Mr. George Shaw's book store in this city, and at the book store of Mr. Coole, Baltimore.

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Annapolis, Oct. 16.

SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

Feb. 11.

40 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 15th ultimo, a black man by the name of Philip (who calls himself Philip Adison) about 40 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, square built, with rather a pleasing countenance when spoken to, has a shaking of the right arm, occasioned by bleeding; his clothing not recollect, except a great coat of dark flannel edged with red, very much worn. It is probable he is harboured in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Sanders, where he has a wife.

The above reward will be given for securing him in any gall, so that I get him again, and all reasonable expences paid, if brought to me, living in Prince-George's county, seven miles above Upper Marlboro, near Mr. Dennis Magruder's mill.

William G. Sanders.
Jan 8, 1818.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans court,
February 3, 1818.

On application by petition of James Mackubin, administrator of Frederick Mackubin, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Mackubin, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of February, 1818.

James Mackubin, adm'r.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 12.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.—On Sunday Evening, the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Fehlig, Mr. William Goodman to Mrs. Sarah Goodwin.

— On the same Evening by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr. William R. Thompson to Miss Eliza Weedon, all of this city.

DIED.—On the first instant, at Tulip Hill, Juliana Howard Maxey, youngest daughter of the Hon. Virgil Maxey. This lovely and interesting infant was taken from her afflicted parents after an illness of two days.

THE CARACAS GAZETTES.

On a former day, we said, that we saw no article in the papers brought to our office by Captain Cooper, of the schooner Exchange, arrived at this port from Laguira.—On a second perusal of them, we think the following article may be somewhat interesting to our readers, as showing by what artifices the crafty and blood-thirsty executioners of the Spanish limb of the Holy League endeavor to blind and impose upon the long-oppressed people of South America.

In one of the defeats of the Patriotic forces, part of the baggage of General Bolivar fell into the hands of the Royalists, amongst which, it is pretended, was Bolivar's orderly book, containing instructions of a most cruel kind against the inhabitants of Venezuela—General Diaz, in an address to the people of that province, artfully comments on these fictitious orders, (which had never been published, or put in execution) and accuses Bolivar of wishing to overturn "the mild government of the avaricious Ferdinand," and set himself up as a Sovereign Tyrant in his place.

After exhibiting the patriotic General Bolivar in the most odious colours, the Royalist General Diaz proceeds to describe Republic, Liberty and Independence, in the following language:

"Such is the man who wished to deceive you with promises and hopes of a Republic, Liberty, and Independence.

"A REPUBLIC!—And did you believe in it?—Would such a government preserve its existence in the midst of an unruly, tumultuous crowd, who, by necessity, detest virtue, and by inclination and custom cherish vices—though indeed such a one may be less dangerous, turbulent, and unstable, in small states of a laborious population? Would it keep its existence in the midst of an assembly of men who lost themselves, out of their native country; and who, rambling for their vices and crimes, possess no other patrimony than the enjoyment of their violent inclinations? Would that fool, whom you all know, be adequate to the task of maintaining the Republic? Would it exist without proper resources to support it, or even without the first elements necessary to its forming?—Would it exist in a country where nature itself will not permit that such a one should exist—where all circumstances are opposing, and where no single step out of the ancient order of things lead to abysses of an incalculable profoundness?

"LIBERTY!—Vain dream, after which you are running, without ever reaching it. A word that has the contrary meaning of what is understood by it. Where is this imaginary liberty? Does it consist in one's being snatched from the bosom of his own family, in order to be conducted to death? In being subject to the caprice of an ambitious man, who has no other right to command you, than that which your fear and little precaution had given him. To exist under an order of things in which his will is the law, his caprices blindly obeyed, and his vices and mischiefs celebrated? To live in continual alarms; to suffer in silence; and to die in oblivion and despondency!

"INDEPENDENCE!—Where is it to be found? What do you understand by it? You yourselves do not comprehend it—miseralement deceived, you are running after a divinity, who never will display herself in the form your fancy has given her. You think, indeed, to make yourselves independent of a king, under whose government our country, from a state of wilderness, has arrived to that high degree of pros-

perity and glory which you enjoyed, and which began to disappear from the moment you undertook to be separated from his adorable dependency! You try to get independent from laws dictated by wisdom, justice, beneficence and truth; and which maintains, without alteration, peace, abundance and blessings! You wish to get independent of that nation, from whom you derive your origin, to whose existence you are indebted for your being, & to whom you owe your wealth—and for what? To commit yourselves to the debasing dependency of an inhuman despot, without any talents to govern, and without any virtues to enlighten you—to make yourselves the shameful playthings of his caprices, and the miserable objects of his passions—to run strait to death, in order to gratify his ambition—to prostrate yourselves ignominiously at his feet, and claim, in a beggarly manner, his inconstant favors—to behold our religion the object of insult, and its most venerable monuments devoted to scorn and outrage—in one word, it is to give a gloomy view of the horrible state of our country, and to make room for painful and everlasting regret for that which it was once.

"O happy old times, which Venezuela enjoyed—when, still under the King's dependence, the cruel genius of Discord had not yet reached its soul! Then interior peace was inalterable, and hatred betwixt families unknown. Every one happily enjoyed his wealth, and was sure of not being molested in his liberty.

"Thou, cruel man, thou wast of the number of the most distinguished citizens. Without an complaint against the persons who composed the government, who made thee the object of excessive praises, and concealed every blamable extravagance: without any motive against a nation who had given thee so many proofs of consideration; without any feeling for a government who had distinguished thee: esteemed by all, respected by a great number, and only known by a few who concealed thy better acquaintance in their hearts—Thou nevertheless undertook to break up the sweet dependence on the King, and to have thy unhappy country barbarously depending on thy tyranny.

"What would thy ancestors say to this, if they could revive again. What would they say, if they witnessed your foolish assentation of being the King's enemy, whose name they always pronounced with respect; if they saw you aspire, in your extravagant madness, to the exercise and distinction of sovereignty?

"What would they say; they who by living continually in peace and happiness, reaped the fruit of their loyalty?—What would they say in perceiving all the evils which the unbounded ambition, the scandalous infidelity, and the most infamous ingratitude of one of their offsprings had caused to their country?

"If they behold thee, stained with innocent blood, and covered with crimes beyond all expression—if they behold thee at the head of a band of murderers, incendiaries, & licentious vagabonds; if they behold thee strangling in cool blood the most respectable minister of religion, scorning and profaning the most august ceremonies of religion If, finally, they behold your orders, in which you take off the mask and expose your wishes and your heart—What would they say?

JOS. DOMINGO DIAZ.

Caracas, D. C. 22, 1817.

EXECUTION OF GODFREY.

Woodstock, (Ver.) Feb. 13. It may not be uninteresting to learn some of the particulars attending the execution of the unfortunate SAMUEL E. GODFREY, which took place in this town on Friday the 13th inst.

A vast concourse of people assembled early in the morning to witness the solemn transaction. The prisoner attended Divine Service at 12 A. M. in the Meeting House, where amongst other religious exercises a sermon was delivered by the Rev'd Leeland Howard, of Windsor. Immediately after these performances were closed, the prisoner was conducted by military guard, accompanied by appropriate music, under the direction of the Sheriff of the county, to the gallows, which was erected on the Green in front of the Court House.

After the prisoner had ascended the scaffold, (which he did unassisted, with a firm and resolute step) Mr. Howard briefly tho' very earnestly and feelingly, addressed the Thous. of Grace, imploring Divine

Mercy on the unhappy sufferer. The prisoner knelt, and seemed to join most fervently in supplication; and, after the prayer, addressed the multitudes in the following words:

"I have no remarks to make only that I declare before God and man, that I am innocent of the crime for which I am about to suffer. I had an address prepared for the occasion; but it is not here; if it was I should be glad to have it read."

The rope was then fixed about his neck, in doing which he calmly requested that it might be done in a particular manner, which he suggested to the Sheriff.

After every necessary preparation had been made, the Sheriff informed him he might if he wished it, live about half an hour longer. He replied that the weather was excessively cold, his clothes were thin, & he did not wish the execution delayed a moment. He then turned himself quite round, extending his view in every direction, as if to bid the world a final adieu, & at half past two with apparent unconcern, and with an imitable and indescribable fortitude, was launched into the world "whence no traveller returns."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

MR. HALE.—The following fact, for which I have the most unquestionable authority, corroborates the truth of the reasoning of Examiner on the inefficacy of the State Prison, as a mode of punishment, and demonstrates that on some minds, the fear of death is incomparably more influential than that of imprisonment even for life.

In one of the western counties of this state, a few years since, a coloured man was tried and convicted for a rape committed upon the body of a white girl.—The evidence against him appeared very strong to his counsel, who is one of the most eminent lawyers in the Commonwealth, and he took occasion one day before the trial, to express his apprehension that he would be convicted, and to advise him to prepare for the event. The prisoner with great tranquility and sang froid replied, that if he should be so unlucky as to be found guilty, he had strength enough to do his share of work at Charleston for some years to come. His counsel perceiving his mistake, immediately undeceived him as to the punishment, which for this offence is capital, to the utmost astonishment and horror of the prisoner, who till that moment had securely reposed in the belief that the consequences of a conviction would only extend to confinement in the State Prison; he solemnly averred that he never should have committed the crime, if he had been aware that its punishment was death. He subsequently confessed to his counsel, that he had previously perpetrated the same crime upon four different females, whose sensibility had induced them to conceal his guilt rather than to publish their disgrace by prosecuting their remorseless ravisher.

During the war which prevailed in the Peninsula, in consequence of the French invasion by Napoleon, Mr. Meade entered into large contracts, with the Spanish authorities, to furnish supplies, and was, at one period, in advance to them nearly 800,000 dollars. The government of Spain was still largely indebted to him, when, in 1811, he was appointed assignee to the estate of James W. Glass, of Cadiz, who had been declared bankrupt in England, in consequence of his connexion with the House of Hunter, Rainey, & co. of London, against whom a commission of Bankruptcy had issued.

Having settled all the affairs of the particular estate of Glass, there remained in Mr. Mead's hands about 52,000 dollars. By an order of the tribunal of commerce at Cadiz, to which he was, as assignee, responsible, he was directed to pay this sum into the king's treasury. John McDermott, as agent for Hunter, one of the English bankrupts, nevertheless brought suit against Mr. Mead for the same 52,000 dollars; and upon failure to pay them, and an allegation that he was about to leave Spain, Mead was, by direction of the same tribunal, sent to prison, where he has remained ever since.

The real secret of the transaction is simply this: Mr. Meade held securities of the Spanish government for money due him upon his former contracts, and it was in these securities, and not out of the actual funds of the estate of which he was the assignee, that he made the payment of the 52,000 dollars into the royal treasury. But the treasurer had acknowledged, by his official receipt, the payment was equivalent to specie, and that he would be answerable for the amount in specie to the order of the tribunal of commerce.

M'Dermott, as the agent of Hunter, is not willing to accept Spanish government securities in lieu of the

sovereign, remaining in Madrid, as assignee of Glass, and the government of Spain not being able to pay its debt to Meade, they have him in power to satisfy the demands of an associate, or repress errors committed within their own body.

In future, therefore, the commanding general expressly prohibits all reference in the public prints to the feuds among officers in whatever shape they may be published. He advertises no particular instance; the existence of the custom has been an excuse for its continuance. To the truly honorable, the appeal alone is sufficient; the prohibition is given that there may be no error in future, that the army may be identified in one character, as it is embarked in one cause, and that the denunciation of one of its members may be considered as an outrage to the whole.

By order of Major General Brown.

TH. S. JESSUP,
Acting Adj. Gen. Northern Division.

ADJT. AND INS. GENERAL'S OFFICE,

February 21, 1818.
GENERAL ORDER.

All publications relative to transactions between officers, of a private and personal nature, are prohibited. Any newspaper publication or hand bill, of such a character, will be cause for arrest of an officer, and foundation of charge against him. It is made the duty of all officers, having the power, to arrest and prefer evidence for charge on such publication; and, whenever such charge is preferred, one specification of which will be the violation of this regulation, the proper authority will bring the officer to trial before a general court martial.

By order,
D. PARKER, Adj. & Ins. Gen.

From the Washington City Gazette.

CASE OF MR. MEADE.

We have just perused all the documents communicated to Congress by the President in the case of Mr. Meade.

By these it appears that Mr. Meade was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in June, 1778; that he went to Spain, in 1803, to claim restitution of property at Buenos Ayres, in which claim he was unsuccessful; that he then established a commercial house at Cadiz, where he has, since that time resided, and for which port he held the station of navy agent of the United States from the year 1806 to the year 1817. He has a wife and nine children who at present reside in Philadelphia.

During the war which prevailed in the Peninsula, in consequence of the French invasion by Napoleon, Mr. Meade entered into large contracts, with the Spanish authorities, to furnish supplies, and was, at one period, in advance to them nearly 800,000 dollars. The government of Spain was still largely indebted to him, when, in 1811, he was appointed assignee to the estate of James W. Glass, of Cadiz, who had been declared bankrupt in England, in consequence of his connexion with the House of Hunter, Rainey, & co. of London, against whom a commission of Bankruptcy had issued.

Having settled all the affairs of the particular estate of Glass, there remained in Mr. Mead's hands about 52,000 dollars. By an order of the tribunal of commerce at Cadiz, to which he was, as assignee, responsible, he was directed to pay this sum into the king's treasury. John McDermott, as agent for Hunter, one of the English bankrupts, nevertheless brought suit against Mr. Mead for the same 52,000 dollars; and upon failure to pay them, and an allegation that he was about to leave Spain, Mead was, by direction of the same tribunal, sent to prison, where he has remained ever since.

The real secret of the transaction is simply this: Mr. Meade held securities of the Spanish government for money due him upon his former contracts, and it was in these securities, and not out of the actual funds of the estate of which he was the assignee, that he made the payment of the 52,000 dollars into the royal treasury. But the treasurer had acknowledged, by his official receipt, the payment was equivalent to specie, and that he would be answerable for the amount in specie to the order of the tribunal of commerce.

M'Dermott, as the agent of Hunter, is not willing to accept Spanish government securities in lieu of the

Spanish ministry to acknowledge the paucity of their funds, and in the correspondence with Mr. Brown, the minister at Madrid, on the subject, they shuffle him off upon various pretexts, very disgraceful to the dignity of his catholic majesty.

New York, Feb. 22.

Major JOHN PAULDING is mortified—the remains of this inflexible patriot and veteran have received the last honors of his great countrymen. During the short period of his illness, which, from his commencement, he deemed mortal, a calm resignation to the divine will, joined with the consciousness of an honest heart, soothed the excruciating pains of the malignant maladies which terminated his existence and suppressed even the whisper of inquietude. He anticipated his approaching dissolution with every demonstration of a firm belief in a happy immortality.

The wide-spread grief which was conspicuous on this melancholy event, assembled a vast concourse of people, to pay the last tribute of respect to one of the bravest of the country.—On the 21st, at his residence in York town, after the ceremonies of religion, which were performed by the Rev. Mr. Brown, in a solemn and impressive manner, the members of Courtland's lodge free and accepted masons received his mortal remains, and proceeded in a masonic procession, to the place of interment. Before the arrival of the grave, and by previous arrangement, the procession was joined by a corps of cadets from the military academy at West Point, accompanied by a band of appropriate music under the command of Lieut. Gardner, attended by lieutenants Mann and Storer. The meeting of the military with the masonic procession, together with the funeral dirge from the band of music, was an interesting, sublime and impressive scene.

The procession then moved to the grave where the usual masonic ceremonies were performed by Daniel W. Birdsall, W. M. a master highly honorable to himself, to the deceased brother, and the fraternity. The military honorably followed and closed the scene.

The alacrity and promptitude with which the gentlemen from the military academy exhibited in the performances of the day, reflected honor on themselves and the institution of which they are members more especially, as it evinced the high veneration for the virtues and incorruptible integrity of this revolutionary patriot and soldier. The active and indefatigable exertions of citizen W. B. Howard, esq. who conducted the movements on the mournful occasion, merit the cordial probation of the public.

The extraordinary scenes which have marked the life of Mr. Meade, we now deplore, need not be recapitulated; they still glow in the bosom of his fellow countrymen, who have not been insensible of his worth. He has received the thanks of millions of freemen, and the name of PADING, like his compatriots Williams and Van Wert, will maintain a conspicuous place in the annals of the revolution.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

We have had put into our hands for publication, several interesting letters, addressed to Gen. Moreau, on the Spanish Main, from Havana, which clearly show that Royal Spaniards draw their essential warlike stores direct from the United States, for their operations in the colonies; that the occupation of Amelia Island, by the Patriots, gave the most serious alarm and effectual annoyance to the royal party at Havana, whose spirit began to sink immediately on the information of their establishment having been received there, and which shook the credit of Ferdinand to such a degree (as appears by these despatches) that he could no longer be negotiated with; Havana, that the navigation of the Gulf of Mexico was rendered

so unsafe as to endanger the

consignment of goods in Spanish bottoms, which was then attempted to be collected in British and American vessels.

Wash. City Gaz.

From the *New York Daily Advertiser*.
We were not a little surprised to find the following passage, in a late speech of the Governor of Kentucky to the Legislature of that State. When an evil of such a character has risen to such a height as to call for this public notice, it must be presumed to have gained no inconsiderable degree of enormity. The politicians of that State boast much of their ardent attachment to republicanism, and their strong love for freedom. Corruption is the deadly enemy of both. And the prospect is not very flattering for a community which has existed for so short a time, and has already produced an evil of such baneful nature to every thing connected with the purity of Republicanism. The truth is, people who boast much are often too justly liable to strong accusations. What said Mons. Fauchet, may be expected from the old age of a government, whose infancy is so corrupt.

EXTRACT.

"I regret the necessity of once more pressing on your attention the anti-publican and highly criminal practice of selling offices, which is becoming too common, indeed abominable. Shall the public offices in the republic of Kentucky be an article of sale in the market, or the reward of qualifications and integrity? This is the question to be decided. If this practice is sanctioned, or even winked at, it will prove, that while we profess, that the road to public station is open to all, the poor as well as the rich, that they are, in fact, confined exclusively to the latter.—The prevalence of such practices, especially, if countenanced, is evidence of the decline, if not of the State, of the republican purity of the government. I therefore recommend a revision of the laws against selling offices, and the enactment of severe penalties, and effectual provisions to suppress this pernicious and illicit traffic."

ADDRESS OF THE SENECA INDIANS

To his Excellency DeWitt Clinton, Governor of the State of N. York.

February 14, 1818.

FATHER.—We learn from your talk delivered at the great council fire at Albany, your opinion of the condition and prospects of your red children.

FATHER.—We feel that the hand of our God, has long been heavy on our red children. For our sins he has brought us low, and caused us to melt away before our white brothers, as snow before the sun. His ways are perfect; he regardeth not the compunction of man. God is terrible in judgment.—All men ought to fear before him.—He putteth down and buildeth up, and none can resist him.

FATHER.—The Lord of the whole earth is strong; this is our confidence. He hath power to build up as well as to pull down. Will he keep his anger forever? Will he pursue to destruction the workmanship of his own hand, and strike off the face of men from the earth, whom his care hath so long preserved through so many perils?

FATHER.—We thank you that you feel anxious to do all you can to save the perishing ruins of your red children. We hope, Father, you will make a fence strong and high around us, that wicked white men may not devour us at once, but let us live as long as we can. We are persuaded you will do this for us, because our land is laid waste and trodden down by every beast; we are feeble and cannot resist them.

*CHRISTOPHER L. BENNETT, Owner Feb. 14 1818.

Should you fall in with the Congress frigate U. States in your cruise and she is like to detain you, let my friend Caesar A. Rodney, one of our commissioners on board, see your instructions and inform him she is on a fair cruise, that I am interested, &c.

"N. B.—Should Mr. Rodney not be on board, Dr. Baldwin, the surgeon on board, is also my particular friend."

FATHER.—Would you be the father of your people, and make them good and blessed of God, and happy, let not the cries of your infir red children, ascend into his ears against you.

FATHER.—We desire to let you know that wrong information hath reached your ears.—Our western brothers have given us no land, you will learn all our mind.

subject by a talk which we sent out to our Father, the President of the United States. We send it to you, that you may see it and learn our mind.

From the Telegraph.

Captain Mitchell, the master of the piratical schooner mentioned under the Norfolk head in yesterday's paper, came to this city last Friday evening, leaving his crew and officers in a sloop which put into Curtis' creek and was immediately arrested by a very vigilant magistrate, Samuel Cole, Esq. & committed to jail for further examination. On Sunday afternoon the sloop arrived with the armament, crew, and officers of the sloop. The officers were committed to prison by the aforesaid magistrate, and a sloop taken possession of by Capt. Beard of the Baltimore Revenue Cutter. Many circumstances have transpired to strengthen the belief, that the schooner was fitted out for piratical purposes.—It has been stated by some of the crew that they remained in the Chesapeake for the purpose of intercepting a schooner bound down from Baltimore; also to intercept a brig fitting out in Alexandria for the East Indies with specie.—If these rumors be true it really is a fortunate circumstance that these privateersmen have been thus early arrested in their career. The following is a copy of captain Mitchell's instructions (verbatim.)

"Article of agreement and of instructions to Capt. J. I. Mitchell, his officers and crew, on board the schooner Harriet, of Norfolk, whereof the said Mitchell is at present master, and bound on a cruise as a Patriot privateer under a lawful Buenos Ayrean commission against the old Spanish dominions, &c. &c. To take and make good prizes of Spanish property that they may meet with on land or sea, and not to infringe on any other government without necessity forces the same, and then to make proper acknowledgement for so doing—the property taken to be divided in the following manner, that is to say, one half to the owner or owners of the privateer, fourteen shares to Capt. Mitchell, eight shares to his first officer, seven shares to his second officer, and so on in proportion—the sailors each two shares. If cash taken, to be divided on board as above. The owners share held safe until a favorable opportunity to ship it home to Philadelphia, or New-York, or Baltimore, or Norfolk, with letters, &c. to be directed, to the care of Wm. Seymour, Norfolk, and Mason & Bunker, Philadelphia, and Briscoe & Partridge in Baltimore, and Buckley & Abbott in New-York. Should you get a valuable prize you will accompany her on the capes of Delaware or Virginia, send a letter ashore by a pilot boat, making them declare secrecy on the occasion, and the business shall be immediately attended to by me or my friends as above named at the different places of their residence. If you have cash on board, keep it until you hear from me or my friend, who will attend to its safe conveyance on shore. Should you take a vessel that suits better for a privateer, make a change and keep the Harriet as tender, or let her go for herself. The cruise will continue as long as may best suit on all sides, say not longer than six months—the owner not to be at any more cost or expenses after leaving this port. You will be particular to write to Wilmington in the state of Delaware, if you have an opportunity after you get off the W. I. or on your cruising ground, giving some account of your cruise, &c. Wishing you health and good luck, safe return, &c. I remain yours,

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C. RIDGELY, of Hampt. By His Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council, Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick-town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Gazette, once a week for the space of ten weeks.

Jan. 15. 10w

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, February 28, 1818.

On application by petition of John Linestead, administrator of Sarah MacCubbin, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Sarah MacCubbin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of February, 1818.

J. C. Linstead, adm'r.

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

New-York, March 5.

By the Thomas Tenant, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Gibraltar papers to the 10th January.

Gibraltar, January.

An official dispatch has been received from Oran dated the 26th last month, by which it appears

that the plague continues to desolate Algiers, the President of the United States. We send it to you, it still rages in Algiers, where the deaths amount to 80 a day. We are particularly sorry to add, that this dreadful disease has spread to the towns of Blida, Media & Milas, all of them situated to the westward of Algiers, & the last within 25 leagues of Oran, no fewer than 10 individuals being daily carried off in each of those places. In consequence of this unpleasant intelligence, and the malady being expected shortly to extend to Oras, (if even it does not already exist there,) the measures of precaution will be enforced with increased rigour in this port.

The dispatch further confirms the intelligence of the Dey of Algiers having withdrawn to the Citadel of Caspa, and ascribes this determination to the many plots framed by the Janissaries against his life. The Dey has also dismissed the Turkish soldiers who composed his guard, and black troops are now doing duty about his person.

About a month before the date of the dispatch, the Bey of Oran had been strangled, the second in command thrown into confinement, and all the principal officers changed. The new Bey, a Turk of the name of Cassan, arrived at Oran from Algiers on the 6th of December, with a retinue of 3000 persons. Twelve of his soldiers had died of the plague on the road.

The Algerine squadron, which had gone to sea on the 28th September with the plague on board, returned to Algiers on the 19th November and the ships were immediately laid up.

We learn by the arrival of the schooner Thomas Tenant from Gibraltar, that the American line of battle ship Franklin, of 74 guns, had arrived at Gibraltar from England, and had sailed in company up the Straights.—Two Portuguese frigates were at Gibraltar blockading Tunisian corsairs.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appears by the deposition of Joseph Stewart, Roger Woolford, James Marshall, & Wm. Jones, of Dorchester county, that about two o'clock on Friday the twenty-seventh of November last, a fire broke out in the store-house of the said Stewart, which entirely consumed it, and that they have strong reason to believe it had been set on fire by some evil disposed person or persons. And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrators of the said offence provided he, she or they, or any of them, be brought to justice.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt. By His Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick-town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Gazette, once a week for the space of ten weeks.

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J. C. Linstead, adm'r.

GEO. & JN. BARBER & CO.

Have just received and offer for sale,

Clover Seed,
White and Brown Ticklenburgs,
Burlap,
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen,
Long Lawns,
Cannabis and Jackonet Muslin,
Satin Twine,
Plain and Figured Linen,
Dainties.

Ladies Plain and Trimmed Morocco
and Kid Slippers,

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Irish and Russian Sheetings,
Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry & Port Wines,
Brandy, Spirit, Gin, and Old Whiskey.

Susquehanna Pine Plank;

First quality Shingles.

All of which they will sell low for Cash, or to punctual customers as usual.

March 12. 3w.

The Agricultural Society

OF MARYLAND.

Intend to offer in Premiums, the following sums, and announce to the public their wish to have an exhibition of Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Horses, Implements of Husbandry, and Household Manufactures, in the City of Annapolis, on the second Wednesday of June next, and they offer the following premiums:

FOR STOCK.

For the best Bull raised in Maryland, \$10.

— the best Milch Cow, with a calf by her side, 8.

— the second best do. with do. 8.

— the best steer, not more than four years old, 8.

— the best pair of working cattle, 8.

— the best ram of the long woolled breed, 6.

— the two best Ewes and Lambs of the long woolled breed, 6.

— the two second best Ewes and Lambs of do., 4.

— the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Merino breed, 5.

— the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Barbary do., 5.

— the two best Pigs, not less than 4, and not more than 8 months old, 5.

— the best work Horse, not more than 6 years, 5.

— the best Saddle Horse, not more than 8 years, 6.

— the best Colt, not more than 3 years old, 5.

No animal will be entitled to premium unless raised and owned, at the time of exhibition, by the person offering the same.

For Household Manufactures.

For the best knit thread Stockings for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, \$3.

— the second best knit thread stockings for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, 2.

— the best knit thread Gloves for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, 2.

— the second best knit Gloves of thread for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, 1.

FOR INVENTIONS.

To the person who shall exhibit the best constructed plough, of his own invention, for ploughing in small grain of any kind, \$10.

To the person who shall exhibit any other agricultural implement of his own invention, which shall in the opinion of the judges deserve a reward. Any sum the judges may order.

FOR EXPERIMENTS.

For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of wheat by the Hessian fly, \$10.

For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of Indian Corn by the Grub or Cut worm, 8.

For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured by fire, the produce of twenty five plants, 5.

For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured without fire, the produce of twenty five plants, 4.

Persons who intend offering articles or matters for premiums, and should not be able to have them prepared in time for the exhibition in June next, are invited to bring them forward for exhibition, at the meeting of the Society in December next.

The claim of every candidate for premiums, is to be accompanied with, and supported by certificates of respectable persons, of competent knowledge of the subject, and it is required, that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong, that each particular thing be marked in what manner the claimant thinks fit; such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name and address.

All articles and matters to be offered for premiums, must be sent to the care of the Secretary, the day before the day of the exhibition.

The Society reserve to themselves the power of giving, in every case, either the one or the other of the premiums, as the articles or performance, shall be adjudged to deserve; or of withholding both if there be no merit; yet the candidates may be assured that the Society will always be disposed to judge liberally of their several claims.

The Society regret that their present funds will not enable them to offer more liberal premiums.

All persons who are disposed to make any communication upon Agricultural subjects, are invited to address them to the Corresponding Committee of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, in Annapolis.

Richard Harwood, of Thorpe, Secretary.

March 5, 1818.

POET'S CORNER.

VALENTINE'S DAY, Feb. 14.

From the Athenaeum.

Valentine was an antient presbyter of the church: he suffered martyrdom in the persecution under Cladius II, at Rome; being beaten with clubs, and then beheaded, about the year 270.

"The day Saint Valentine,
When maidens are brisk, and at the break
of day
Start up and turn their pillows, curi-
ous all
To know what happy swain the fates
provide
A mate for life. Then follows thick
discharge
Of true love knot, and sonnets nicely
penned,
But to the learned critic's eye no verse,
But prose distract."

Her form and features are regular and well proportioned. Her temper is mild and affectionate. She is much attached to her infant sister, often passes her hand over the mouth* and eyes of the child, in order to ascertain whether it is crying, and soothes its little distresses with all the assiduity and success of a talkative or musical nurse. All objects which she can readily handle, she applies to her lips, and rarely fails of determining their character. If any thing is too large for examination in this way, she makes her fingers the interpreters of its nature and properties, & is seldom mistaken. She will beat apples or rather fruit from the tree, and select the best with as much judgment as if she possessed the faculty of sight. She often wanders in the fields, and gathers flowers, to which she is directed by the pleasantness of their odour. Her sense of smelling is remarkably exquisite, and appears to be an assistant guide with her fingers and lips.

The first inventor of this custom, (observes Mr. Hutchinson) must have been some benevolent female, who studied to encourage the intercourse of the sexes; for by such means intimacies might arise productive of love and marriage engagements; or otherwise the first design of those lots was, that those who shared in the dances and diversions, might have their proper partners assigned, without hazarding the confusion & displeasure which must necessarily arise in the liberty of choice.

* The following beautiful stanzas by Mrs. Robinson are an exception:

No tales of love to you I send,
No hidden flame discover,
I glory in the name of friend,
Disclaiming that of lover
And nowt while each fond sighing youth,
Repeats his vows of love and truth,
Attend to this advice of mine—
With caution choose a Valentine.

Heed not the fop, who loves himself,
Nor let the cake your love obtain,
Choose not the miser for his self,
The drunkard heed with cold disdain;

The profligate with caution shun,
His care of ruin soon is run,
To none of these your heart incline,
Nor choose from them a Valentine.

But should some generous youth appear,

Whose honest mind is void of art,
Who shall his maker's laws revere,
And serve Him with a willing heart;
Who owns fair Virtue for his guide,
Nor from her precepts turns aside;
To him at once your heart resign,
And bless your faithful Valentine.

Though in this wilderness below
You still imperfect bliss shall find,
Yet such a friend shall share each woe,
And bid you be to Heaven resigned:
While Faith unfolds the radiant prize,
And Hope still points beyond the skies,
At life's dark storms you'll not repine,
But bless the day of Valentine.

DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND GIRL.

[COMMUNICATED]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, to his friend in New-Haven.

"On my return from your city, I tarried a short time at Hartford, & visit d the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. I should have tre passed oftener on the urbanity of the reverend instructor, and his amiable associate, if I had not been deterred by a fear of retarding the improvement of their pupils, for whose welfare and proficiey I felt a peculiar regard. Their promptitude, readiness of apprehension, and docility, notwithstanding the obstacles to their advancement in knowledge, excited, in my mind, mingled emotions of pleasure and compassion. They are certainly interesting objects; and if I were required to prove the immaturity of the human spul, by a single instance, I would point to one of the inmates of that Asylum, and inquire, whether the intelligence that animates his eye, is not the effect of an ethereal energy?

"If proofs of vigorous intellect in the deaf and dumb, are admirable, how much more wonderful are evidences of a similar nature, in persons who suffer the additional misfortune of being blind?

"I heard a benevolent lady mention the name of Julia Bruce, a girl about 11 years old, living in the vicinity of Hartford, who is afflicted with the triple calamity of blindness, deafness, and dumbness, having lost the senses of sight and hearing, by the violence of a typhus fever, at the age of 4 years. On visiting her myself, I learned that the extreme poverty and the obscurity of her parents, have prevented her from being known or particularly noticed, except by the charitable ladies of the town, and a few gentlemen, who have been induced, by motives of curiosity, to examine her conduct. The following facts and little anecdotes, I relate for your amusement.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday in March next, for the purpose of laying the county levy, &c.

By order,

WM. S. GREEN, Clerk.

Jan. 29.



ON MONDAY THE SECOND MARCH

THE GRAND STATE LOTTERY

COMMENCED DRAWING IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, AND WILL BE COMPLETED IN THIRTY DRAWINGS.

The Splendid Scheme contains the following

GRAND CAPITALS :

\$50,000, \$20,000, \$10,000,
3 of \$5,000.

Besides the above there are 100 Prizes of \$1,000, equal to

\$100,000,

ALL FLOATING IN THE WHEEL.

Together with a large proportion of 500, 100, &c.

15,000 Tickets in the Scheme.

One and three fourths blanks to a prize.

Lowest Prize TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Present price of Tickets \$30.

Orders received for Tickets and Shares at

ALLEN'S

LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,

Who sold Ticket No. 3,320, which drew on the last new-year's day

THE GREAT PRIZE OF

\$100,000,

And Ticket No. 10,323, which drew but a few days since the

SPLENDID CAPITAL OF

\$30,000,

Each drawing will be duly received and Tickets examined gratis.

Orders by mail (post paid) enclosing the cash or Prize Tickets promptly attended to.

ADDRESS

S. M. ALLEN, & Co.

151 Market-street, Baltimore.

March 5.

2

4w.

MR. BOND'S

Account of Botany Bay, &c.

(Price one Dollar.)

In consequence of the absolutely unprecedented orders for copies of this publication, a sixth edition has recently been published, to be had only of the learned author in person. To prevent trouble, the money must be paid at the time of ordering the above celebrated work.

Names of those who have ordered copies.

Prince regent, duke of York, duke of Kent, duke of Sussex, duke of Cambridge, duke of Devonshire, duke of Newcastle, duke of Argyle, marquis of Tweedale, marquis of Thomond, marquis of Donegal, marquis of Northampton, lord Annesley, lord Cahir, lord Mayo, lord Northland, lord Lifford, lord Fingal, lord Lake, lord Glasgow, lord Glenbervie, lord Glentworth, lord Bantry, baron O'Gorman, baron Holtham, bishop of Salisbury, bishop of Dublin, lord Amherst, ambassador to China, her majesty princess Elizabeth, duchess of York, duchess of Wellington, dowager duchess of Rutland, dowager lady de Clifford, dowager countess Liverpool, &c.

Georgetown, printed by H. B. Blagrove.

March 5.

2

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

Feb. 21, 1818.

On application by petition of George Kirby, administrator of Richard Kirby, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Kirby, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of February, 1818.

George Kirby, admr.

Feb. 26.

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at private sale, the Farm where the subscriber formerly resided, being part of the tracts of Land called "The Connexion and Woodward's Inclosure," but generally known by the name of the "Black Horse." This farm contains about three hundred acres of land, and is about one mile distant from the river Severn, more than half in wood, well watered and stocked with an abundance and a great variety of fruit trees, with every necessary building thereon.—Terms made known, and the property shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber.

Lancelot Warfield.

March 5.

NOTICE.

This to give notice, that the subscriber of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William C. Brent, late of Charles county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of February, 1818.

Nicholas Stonestreet, Jr.

Feb. 19.

Public Sold.

Dissentable tract of the subscriber's family, and a decree of the Superior Court, in the subscriber's name, of March, instant, to sell, if not first fair day, December, at the dwelling of John Green, deceased, in that tract of Land, lying on Deep Creek in Anne-Arundel county, called Selby Lot, containing 300 acres of land, more or less. The subscriber has on it a comfortable dwelling house, & other necessary out buildings, all well wooded and has an excellent landing—making it convenient to carry produce and marketing of the same of Baltimore and Annapolis. The soil is well adapted to the growth of tobacco and all kinds of grain, and is particularly suited to the early growth of all kinds of market crops. In about two months, the purchaser giving notice and two approved securities with interest thereon from the day of sale, shall commence at 11 o'clock.

Thomas Selman, Trustee.

March 5.

ATTENTION!

The subscribers want immediately a person who understands the management of a Brick Yard, and who mould, set and burn bricks; likewise four labourers, whom they will employ by the month or year, and to whom they will give liberal wages.

W. M. ROSS.

PHILIP C. CLAYTON,

Annapolis, March 5.

PROSPECTUS,

OF THE EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

HAVING purchased the establishment of the People's Monitor, from Mr. Rowleson, the paper will be published every Saturday, as formerly, under the above title.

The Editor candidly acknowledges that his principles are purely Federal, and that his paper will be impressed with the same character. This character ought to be long, and does in fact belong to the state of Maryland; and he is encouraged to believe that the expected and unpleasant returns of the elections in some of the districts on this shore, have not proceeded from any change in the sentiments of the people, but from a degree of apathy and indifference in several of their leaders, for which, judicious observations on their danger happily might have roused them. It is, therefore, improbable that better information upon the state, of their affairs, and more frequent admonitions concerning the arts and designs of their opponents, may have the useful effect of keeping alive the spirit of federalism, and a due sense of the necessity of continual vigilance. No measure can promote these desirable objects with so much convenience and satisfaction, as a well conducted paper; and such a paper the Editor will employ all his industry and resources to establish, and to assist his own efforts, will proudly rely upon the talents and counsels of his patrons and friends.

But such a paper need not be exclusively confined to political subjects. Instruction and amusement of another kind may be communicated, such as Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; Improvements in Agriculture, Manufactures and Trades; Treatises upon the Arts and Sciences; Sketches of History, Geographical and Biographical Customs, Manners, and Religions; and Moral Essays, furnishing a variety of interesting matter, which the Editor will always careful to select the most engaging pieces, for the Entertainment and Information of his Readers.

With these assurances, he submits his Prospectus to a person whom he understands to be more liberal than enlightened; and by his diligence and attention deserve the patronage and friendship which they may feel inclined to bestow.

CONDITIONS.

The Easton Gazette and Eastern Shore Intelligencer will be semi-monthly printed, on a large size paper, with a new type, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum; payable half yearly in advance. Articles will be made to receive earliest information by the 1st and the most care taken to admit the paper to subscribers.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

Easton, December 1817.

purpose of attacking the detachment from this state, before they effected a junction with the main body at the latter place. Our troops left Hartford, on the 20th or 21st.

Should the above account be true and the Southerners stand their ground, the Georgia boys will soon give a good account of them.

The disaster which Maj. Montgomery is said to have sustained we hope and believe to be entirely unfounded. Had such an unfortunate event occurred, it would have reached us at an earlier period, and through a more authentic channel.

A letter from Port-a-Platt, dated the 27th January, gives an account of a tremendous hurricane that took place the latter part of December: whole villages have fallen in a sacrifice to its fury. The schooner America, was driven on shore; cargo and crew saved—vessel lost.—Capt. Merritt died a few days after with the fever. Three other vessels, two at Port-a-Platt, and one at Congreave, shared the same fate. The ship Laconia, of Philadelphia, was to sail for New York about the 17th ult.

N. Y. Gaz.

MRS. ANN MERRIKEN,
Milliner and Mantua-Maker,

FROM BALTIMORE,

Respectfully informs her friends of the city of Annapolis, and the community in general, that she has taken the store formerly occupied by Childs & Shaw, (Merchants,) adjoining the store of Messrs. Evans & Iglesias, where she intends carrying on both the Milliner's, and Mantua Making Business. She has and will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of Plain and Dress Bonnets, with a variety of different kinds of imported Laces, and a few Fancy Toys for Children. Mrs. M. will sell both Plain and Dress Bonnets as low as they can be bought in Baltimore, and will ensure them to be of good qualities, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

March 19, 1818.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby forewarned shooting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner, on the subscriber's lands, lying on the Patuxent, or hauling the sea at his landing, formerly called Scotchman's Channel, now Tuckahoe Plains, as he is determined after this notice to enforce the law against all offenders.

Benjamin McCeney.

March 19, 1818.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 13th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, on the premises, etc.

Charles Waters, Trustee.

March 19.

Upper Marlborough,

November 3d, 1817.

Agreeably to public notice by the Censors, a meeting of the Members of the Faculty was held at Major Bowring's Tavern, Upper Marlborough;

when Dr. Samuel Franklin was called

to the chair, and Dr. J. B. Sommes ap-

pointed secretary; and the following reso-

lutions were submitted and unani-

mously carried:

1st. Resolved, That in the opinion

of the Members of the Faculty pre-

sent, that it is expedient to organize a

Agricultural Society for Prince George's

County.

2d. Resolved, That a committee of

three be appointed to draft a Constitu-

tion for the government of said So-

ciet, and that they report at the next

meeting of the Faculty.

3d. Resolved, That Doctors B. J.

Sommes, Samuel Franklin, and J. B.

Warfield, be the committee.

4th. Resolved, That the next Meet-

ing of the Faculty be held at Major

Bowring's Tavern, Upper Marlborough,

the second Monday in May next.

5th. Resolved, That the proceedings

of this Meeting be published; for the

information of the Faculty, and that

they are hereby invited to attend the

Meeting.

Samuel Franklin, Chairman.

J. B. Sommes, Secretary.

Dec. 4, 1817.

Lancelot Warfield.

March 5.

12

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at private sale, the Farm where the subscriber formerly resided, being part of the tract of Land called "The Connexion and Woodward's Inclosure," but generally known by the name of the "Black Horse." This farm contains about three hundred acres of land, and is about one mile distant from the river Severn, more than half in wood, well watered and stocked with an abundance and a great variety of fruit trees, with every necessary building thereon.—Terms made known, and the property shown to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber.

Lancelot Warfield.

March 5.

12

\$100,000 Prize.

ON MONDAY THE SECOND MARCH

THE GRAND STATE LOTTERY

COMMENCED DRAWING IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, AND WILL BE COMPLETED IN THIRTY DRAWINGS.

The Splendid Scheme contains the following

GRAND CAPITALS :

\$50,000, \$20,000, \$10,000,

3 of \$5,000.

Besides the above there are 100 Prizes of \$1,000, equal to

\$100,000,

ALL FLOATING IN THE WHEEL.

Together with a large proportion of 500, 100, &c.

15,000 Tickets in the Scheme.

One and three fourths blanks to a prize.

Lowest Prize TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Present price of Tickets \$30.

Orders received for Tickets and Shares at

ALLEN'S

LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,

Who sold Ticket No. 3,320, which drew on the last new-year's day

THE GREAT PRIZE OF

\$400,000,

And Ticket No. 10,323, which drew but a few days since the

SPLENDID CAPITAL OF

\$30,000,

Each drawing will be duly received and Tickets examined gratis.

Orders by mail (post paid) enclosing the cash or Prize Tickets promptly attended to.

ADDRESS

S. M. ALLEN, & Co.

151 Market-street, Baltimore.

Geo. & J. Barber & Co.

Have just received and offer for sale,

Clover Seed.

White and Brown Ticklenburgh,

Burneps.

7- and 4- Irish Linens.

Long Lawns.

Cannabis and Jackonet Muslin,

Seine Twine.

Plain and Figured Len.

Dimities.

Ladies' Plain and Trimmed Morocco

and Kid Slippers.

Superfine Cloth and Cassimere.

Irish and Russia Sheetings.

Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry & Port Wines,

Brandy, Spirit, Gin, and Old Whis-

key.

Susquehanna Pine Plank.

First quality Shingles.

All of which they will sell low for

Cash, or to punctual customers as usual.

March 12. 2 3w.

WILLING.

The subscribers give this public Notice, which they seriously request every person to regard,

that they, as Executors of the late Francis T. Clements, are

determined to prosecute, indiscriminately, every person who

shall hereafter deal with the

slaves of the said estate, or suf-

fer them to harbour on their

plantations, or in their houses,

kitchens or quarters. Merchants,

Shop-keepers, &c. &c. in An-

napolis, must attend to this no-

tice.

2 S. Clements, } Ex'rs.

Joseph Green, } March 12.

Notice is hereby Given,

To all persons indebted to the Corporation, that the subscriber is required, by an order of the Corporation, to cause suits to be brought against all those whose accounts are not settled and paid on or before the 27th March instant.

2 Wm. Alexander,

Treas'r. of the Corporation.

March 12. 3w.

FOR SALE.

A tract or parcel of land lying in Calvert County, on the Chesapeake bay, known by the name of Plum Point, about 60 miles from Baltimore, containing about 237 acres more or less, well adapted to corn, wheat and tobacco; there is a sufficiency of marsh and meadow land, also the greatest abundance of timber for the use of the place. The houses are out of repair, but may be put in order at a small expence. The great advantages that this property has, is having a Packet running from the landing every week from the 1st March until the 1st January, for the last eight years, and will continue hereafter to run. If this property is not sold at private sale before the 15th April next, it will be offered at public sale, on that day, or the first fair day thereafter, at the store of Mr. George G. Simmons, in Huntington, in said county, and if sold, due notice will be given. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber living in Baltimore.

The above property will be shown by Mr. Birkhead, who resides on the property.

2 James Heighe.

Feb. 26. 2 ts.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

February 28, 1818.

On application by petition of George Kirby, administrator of Richard Kirby, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Kirby, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 28th

day of February, 1818.

George Kirby, adm'r.

Feb. 26. 4

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William C. Bress, late of Charles county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of February, 1818.

Nicholas Stonestreet, Esq'r.

Feb. 19. 5

5w.

The Agricultural Society

OF MARYLAND.

Intend to offer in Premiums the following sums, and entreat the publick their wish to have an exhibition of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Implements of Husbandry, and Household Manufactures, in the City of Annapolis, on the second Monday of June next, and they offer the following premiums:

FOR STOCK.

For the best Bull raised in Maryland. \$10

the best Milk Cow, with a Calf by her side. 8

the second best do. with do. 8

the best steer, not more than four years old. 8

the best

POETRY CORNER.

THINGS THAT I HATE.

I hate, upon a frosty day,
To be without a fire;
I hate to see a stupid play,
And I abhor a liar.

I hate, when e'er I have a cent,
To have the suffering shun me;
I hate, when all my money's spent,
To have a fellow dun me.

I hate the self-conceited beau,
Whose face adores the glass;
I hate the girl that stoops so low
As to admire the ass.

I hate a knave, I hate a fool,
I hate a simple noddy;
I hate a man who goes by rule.
I hate—most every body.

THINGS WHICH I LOVE.

A PARODY.

I love upon a frosty day
To have a rousing fire;
I love to see a witty play,
I love to kick a liar.

I love the man whose lib'ral hand
Believes another's woe;
I love when cash I can command,
To do exactly so.

I love to quiz the silly besu
Whose face adores the glass;
I love the girl who says him no,
And can despise the ass.

I love my children and my wife,
Sometimes a glass of toddy;
I love to live a quiet life,
I love—most every body.

AMATOR.

AGRICULTURE.

ON THE POTATOE.

Answer to the Query from the Board of Agriculture, by James Anderson, L. L. D. &c. Feb. 23, 1795.

Quere—"What is the best manure for Potatoes?"

I have not had an opportunity of trying such a diversity of manures as to enable me to give a direct answer to this quere. I shall therefore content myself with a few observations on this head, that are the result of the experience I have had.

It appears to me that manures may tend to augment the produce of potatoes two ways—and accordingly as the one or the other is intended, the nature of the manure may be varied. The first is, where it tends to promote the general fertility of the soil, and consequently to add to the health and luxuriance of the plant. With this view, all enriching manures that operate on the soil, more by their chemical than their mechanical qualities, are evidently beneficial; but their relative degree of excellence, as applied to this particular plant, I have had no opportunity to ascertain. The intention of the second class of manures, as applied to the potatoe is to render the soil in which the bulbs are formed, as light and open as possible—which is found, by universal experience, greatly to augment the size of the bulb. In this case more reliance is had upon the mechanical operation of the substances employed as a dressing, than on their chemical qualities. In this point of view, I have known many substances employed with good success by poor people to augment the produce of their potatoes, that could scarcely be deemed, in the usual sense of the word, manures at all—such as the twigs of young trees, cuttings, (clippings) of hedges, small bushes of broom and furze, runts of cabbages, laid in the trench where the potatoes were planted, and then lightly covered up with earth. The substances so little perishable in their own nature, remain very little altered during the time that the potatoes are growing—but by rendering the earth above the bulbs light and porous, (for the loose earth insinuates itself among their small twigs,) it forms bed extremely favourable for the swelling of the bulb which delights in a dry, light, crumbly mould—whereas the root of the plant, properly so called, delights to strike into a firm rich loam, tending to clay, in which it thrives with amazing luxuriance.

From these facts, I am satisfied, that in order to obtain a full crop of potatoes, the skilful cultivator must adopt a practice that shall be fitted to answer both of these intentions. Every one knows that the potatoes do not adhere to the roots of the plant, but to a particular set of fibres which push out from the bottom of the stem, which nature has provided for this very purpose, and which may be very properly discriminated by the name of Umbilical Fibres. The fibres generally push out in a horizontal

direction, often rising a little upward, while the roots of the plant, through which it sucks in the nourishment that sustains it, strike down into the soil below these fibres, where they branch out into various ramifications in search of food, as is common with most plants.

The soil therefore that is fitted to sustain and to afford nourishment to the plant, and the beds in which the bulbs are to be deposited, are two things totally distinct from each other, that are connected merely by juxtaposition—each requiring to be possessed of qualities different, and even opposite in some measure, to what would be required in the other. For the potatoe-bed, light, spungy, open friability, are the qualities that seem to be the most indispensably necessary—a power to absorb and retain moisture in a moderate degree, without losing its adhesiveness, and ponderosity which are the principal characteristics of what we call a rich soil, are by no means requisite for the upper bed, but it is these qualities that constitute the very essence of the bed in which the absorbent roots are spread, and from which they are to draw the nourishment for the plant. The chief dexterity in cultivating the potatoe, consists in combining these two qualities together. Nor have I often seen it attempted in the way that is most likely to effect these purposes in the most direct & speciest manner.

There can be no doubt but a firm rich loam, tending to clay, is that which is best adapted for rearing the potatoe plant to its full perfection in this country, and under proper management to resist the vicissitudes of the weather, so as to insure its health the most effectually against accidents. But a lighter soil under the usual management, is found to afford, in most seasons, a greater produce in potatoes, especially, if the summer chances to be a little more than usually moist. When it is very dry, the case indeed is reversed. The sole defect of the heavy loam is the want of levity on its surface—and it is this superficial levity in the light loam, that counterbalances its other radical defects.

Enriching manures, such as well rotted dung, (lime in most cases) decayed animal substances of any sort will tend to render both these soils more capable of encouraging the growth of the potatoe plant—which is the first requisite for an abundant crop of bulbs—but to dispose it to bear kindly, lightness of surface must also be given. In this point of view, the propriety of employing both the kinds of manures, especially for the weighty soil, becomes apparent. The soil should, in the first place be rendered rich to a sufficient depth, by means of enriching manures worked into it by repeated good ploughings. In this the roots will be able to strike with ease, and send abundant nourishment—but a surface-dressing should be given of the mechanical class of manures, which would give to the surface the spungy lightness that is so much wanted. The best and readiest manure to be found of this kind that I know, is very rank, stable, new made dung, that consists chiefly of litter—and if it participates a little of the enriching quality from the dung, that will do no harm—for by being washed down to the roots in summer, it will gradually promote the growth.

MUSTY WHEAT.

Mr. Peashire, to remove the musty flavour of injured wheat, has tried a solution of from 3 to 4 lbs. of potash of commerce for every cwt. of wheat of three times its bulk of water. The wheat is next repeatedly washed, agitated and dried quickly; and that which was not only musty, but very sour, acquired its natural properties by this method, and served to make excellent brown bread, in which a slight bitter taste was the only inconvenience remaining. The loss in weight amounts to one fifth of the whole.

FEEDING CATTLE IN WINTER.

It has been proved by several series of experiments, that for feeding cattle, and in particular milch cows, during winter, the water ought to have the chill off; as, when in the state of freezing, or nearly so, it creates a general chill throughout the frame, and suspends, instead of assists, the functions of digestion. It has been found, by adopting this method, and giving cows their hay saturated with salt water, they yield one third more milk.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

NARRATIVE OF COLTER.

In the last fall, I procured an acquaintance of mine in the country to put up a barrel of fat beef for my family's use during the winter. The barrel of beef was sent to me according to contract; but before I had used one quarter part of it, I observed it tainted, and so much so as to smell quite offensive. The beef being very fat and fine, I was loth to throw it away. I made the following experiment; I procured a half bushel of charcoal, and after taking out the beef and throwing away the offensive pickle, I packed it in the barrel, laying the pieces of charcoal between the pieces; & making a new pickle, and adding a little salt petre, I covered the beef, and in about six days found it as sweet and good as it was when first put up.

ANECDOTE OF COLTER.

One of Lewis and Clark's party—his narrow escape. From Bradbury's travels in the interior of America, in 1809, 10 and 11.

The treatment experienced by Colter is to be ascribed to the circumstance of his having spent some time among the Crow Indians, a tribe at enmity with the Blackfeet nation, and accompanying them in one of their attacks upon the latter.—His participation in this affair, did not escape the retentive recollection of Indian memory, and when he came among the Blackfeet, his safety depended on secretion.

The hostility of the Blackfeet Indians in this case, may be traced moreover, to the circumstance of one of them having been killed by Lewis. They are on the whole a peaceable tribe, now friendly to the United States, but like the rest, observe the lex talionis. They inhabit a part remote from the white settlements, on the head waters of the Missouri.

Analectic Magazine.

"This man came to St. Louis in May, 1810, in a small canoe, from the head waters of the Missouri, a distance of three thousand miles, which he traversed in 30 days: I saw him on his arrival and received from him an account of his adventures after he had separated from Lewis and Clark's party; one of these facts from its singularity I shall relate. On the arrival of the party on the head waters of the Missouri, Colter, observing the appearance of abundance of beaver being there, he got permission to remain and hunt for some time, which he did in company with a man of the name of Dixon, who had traversed the immense tract of country from St. Louis to the head waters of the Missouri alone.—Soon after he separated from Dixon, and trapped in company with a hunter named Potts; and aware of the hostility of the Blackfeet Indians, one of whom had been killed by Lewis, they set their trap at night and took them up early in the morning, remaining concealed during the day. They were examining their traps early one morning, in a creek about six miles from the branch of the Missouri called Jefferson's Fork, and were ascending in a canoe, when they suddenly heard a great noise, resembling the trampling of animals; but they could not ascertain the fact, as the high perpendicular banks on each side of the river impeded their view. Colter immediately pronounced it to be occasioned by Indians, and advised an instant retreat, but was accused of cowardice by Potts, who insisted that the noise was occasioned by buffalo, and they proceeded on.—In a few minutes afterwards their doubts were removed, by a party of Indians making their appearance on both sides of the creek to the amount of five or six hundred, who beckoned to them to come ashore. As retreat was now impossible, Colter turned the head of the canoe to the shore; and at the moment of its touching, an Indian seized the rifle belonging to Potts; but Colter, who is a remarkably strong man immediately retook it, and handed it to Potts, who remained in the canoe, and on receiving it pushed off into the river. He had scarcely quitted the shore when an arrow was shot at him; and he cried out, "Colter, I am wounded." Colter remonstrated with him on the folly of attempting to escape, and urged him to come on shore. Instead of complying, he instantly levelled his rifle at an Indian, and shot him dead on the spot. This conduct, situated as he was, may appear to have been an act of madness; but it was doubtless the effect of sudden and sound reasoning; for if taken alive, he

must have expected to be tortured to death, according to Indian custom.

He was instantly pierced with arrows so numerous, that, to use the language of Colter, "he was made a riddle." They now seized Colter, stripped him entirely naked, and began to consult on the manner in which he should be put to death. They were first inclined to set him up as a mark to shoot at; but the chief interfered and seizing him by the shoulder, asked him if he could run fast. Colter, who had been some time amongst the Kee-katza, or Crow Indians, had in a considerable degree acquired the Blackfoot language, and was also well acquainted with Indian customs; he knew that he had now to run for his life, with the dreadful odds of five or six hundred against him, & those armed Indians; therefore coolly replied that he was a very bad runner, although he was considered by the hunters as remarkably swift. The chief now commanded the party to remain stationary, and led Colter out on the prairie three or four hundred yards, & released him, bidding him to save himself if he could. At that instant the horrid war whoop was sounded in the ears of poor Colter, who, urged with the hope of preserving life, ran with a speed at which he was himself surprised. He proceeded towards the Jefferson Fork, having to traverse a plain six miles in breadth, abounding with a prickly pear, on which he was every instant treading with his naked feet. He ran nearly half way across the plain before he ventured to look over his shoulder, when he perceived that the Indians were very much scattered, and that he had gained ground to a considerable distance from the main body; but one Indian who carried a spear, was much before all the rest, and not more than a hundred yards from him.

A faint gleam of hope now cheered the heart of Colter: he derived confidence from the belief that escape was within the bounds of possibility, but that confidence was nearly fatal to him, for he exerted himself to such a degree, that the blood gushed from his nostrils, and soon almost covered his body. He had now arrived within a mile of the river, when he distinctly heard the appalling sound of footsteps behind him, and every instant expected to feel the spear of his pursuer. Again he turned his head, and saw the savage not twenty yards from him. Determined if possible to avoid the expected blow, he suddenly stopped, turned round, and spread out his arms.—The Indian, surprised by the suddenness of the action, and perhaps at the bloody appearance of Colter, also attempted to stop, but exhausted with running, he fell whilst endeavouring to throw his spear, which stuck in the ground, and broke in his hand. Colter instantly snatched up the point part, with which he pinned him to the earth, and then continued his flight. The foremost of the Indians, on arriving at the place, stopped till others came up to join them, when they set up a hideous yell.—Every moment of this time, was improved by Colter, who, although fainting and exhausted, succeeded in gaining the skirting of the cotton wood trees, on the borders of the fork, through which he ran, and plunged into the river. Fortunately for him, a little below this place there was an island, against the upper point of which a raft of drift timber had lodged, he dived under the raft, and after several efforts, got his head above water amongst the trunk of trees, covered over with smaller wood to the depth of several feet. Scarcely had he secured himself, when the Indians arrived on the river, screeching and yelling, as Colter expressed it, "like so many devils." They were frequently on the raft during the day, and were seen through the chinks by Colter, who was congratulating himself on his escape, until the idea arose that they might set the raft on fire. In horrible suspense he remained until night, when hearing no more of the Indians, he dived from under the raft, and swam silently down the river to a considerable distance, and when he landed, and travelled all night. Although happy in having escaped from the Indians, his situation was still dreadful; he was completely naked under a burning sun: the soles of his feet were entirely filled with the thorns of the prickly pear; he was hungry, and had no means of killing game, although he saw abundance round him, and was at least seven days journey from Lisa's Fort, on the Bighorn branch

of the Rockie Range. Colter was circumcised under which no man but an American hunter would have descended. He arrived at the fort in seven days, having subsisted on a root much esteemed by the Indians of the Missouri, called "Marrow-root."

New York, March 1.

HANDSOME BETTING.

The house of assembly were engaged on Monday last, on the bill for incorporating the Grand Chapter of the state, which was proposed by several honourable members, among whom was Mr. M. of our city delegation. One great objection urged by this gentleman, was that many titles were conferred among

Masons which were highly improper and anti-republican. Among these Mr. M. enumerated those of Grand High Priest, General Grand Master, Grand Secretary, Illustrous Grand Master, Illustrous Deputy Grand Master, Knights, Kings, Princes, &c. together with other titles given by letters, such as Sir Thomas Lowndes, Th. III. R. G. M. S. Edward Higgins, Ill. D. G. M. M. Ill. B. Joseph Cermian, M. P. S. G. C. T. M. Ill. B. His Excellency Dewitt Clinton, H. M. D. G. C. Ill. G. K. of the S. &c. &c. Mr. Oakley, in reply, observed that he could perceive nothing so very dangerous, or so repugnant to our republican institutions, in these titles, as the gentlemen

appeared to imagine. Mr. Ogle mentioned the Tammany Society, which had long been incorporated, and to which the honourable gentleman belonged, and for his part he could perceive no more danger in those musical and harmonious terms of distinction, adopted by that society, such as Grand Sachem, Sun-moors, Whiskinies, Yo-hoss, Iah-hoo, Bucks-tails, Tribes, Panther Tribes, Bear Tribes, Wolf Tribe, and other titles, tribes, and orders of distinction, &c. &c. The committee finally rose and reported, and the bill was re-committed to a select committee.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Assembly of Maryland, after the publication

of preventing the importation of negroes and mulattoes, and amending the laws relating thereto.

Whereas, the laws have been passed for preventing the importation of negroes and mulattoes, and amending the laws relating thereto.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. LXVI.

ANNAPO利斯, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1818.

No. 13.]

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CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPO利斯.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the Act passed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways, be published once in each week, for the space of six months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hager's-town, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Easton Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of transporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom after a term of years, have been found insufficient to restrain the commission of such crimes and misdemeanors; and hath been found moreover, that servants and slaves have been seduced from the service of their masters and owners, and fraudulently removed out of this state; and that the children of negroes and mulattoes have been snatched from their masters, protected parents, and transported to distant places, and sold as slaves for the purpose of gain; to prevent therefore such heinous offences, and to punish them when committed.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or upon any contingency, or in whom the seller is entitled for a term of years or limited time, with the reversion in some other person or persons, shall be valid and effectual in law to transfer any right or title in or to such servant or slave, unless the same be in writing, under the hands and seals of both the seller, or his or her authorised agent, and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the seller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorised agent, before a justice of the peace in the county where such sale shall be made, and recorded among the records of the county court of said county, within twenty days after such acknowledgment; and if any such sale should be made, and a bill of sale so aforesaid should not be so executed, acknowledged and recorded, or in case the true time or condition of the slavery or servitude of such servant or slave, and the residence of said purchaser, should not be therein stated, then and in such case every such servant or slave, entitled to freedom after a term of years, or upon any particular time, or upon any contingency, knowing the said servant or slave to be entitled to freedom aforesaid, to any person who shall be at the time of such sale a bona fide resident of this state, and who has been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such sale, or to any person whomsoever shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being resident as aforesaid, and if any person claiming possessing, or being engaged to such servant or slave, shall sell or dispose of him or her to any person who is not a resident as aforesaid, knowing that such person is a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being resident, knowing the person so buying or receiving such servant or slave to be so procured, engaged, employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for a longer term of years, or for a longer time than he or she is bound to serve, by such person making any such sale or disposition contrary to the meaning and intention of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county court of the county where such seller shall reside, or sale be made, on conviction shall be sentenced to undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, according to the discretion of the court; such servant or slave who may have been sold contrary to the provisions of this act, to any person who is a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not a resident as aforesaid, shall be sold by the court for the time he or she may have to serve, for the benefit of the county where such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore.

And be it enacted, That if any person who is not a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not resided in this state, and information be given for the space of at least one year preceding such purchase, purchase or receive on any condition such servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employed to purchase servants or slaves for other person not being resident as aforesaid, shall purchase or receive on contract any such servant or slave and be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, know-

ing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, with an intention to transport such servant or slave out of the state, every such person making any such purchase or contract, contrary to the meaning of this act, shall be liable to be indicted in any county court in this state where he may be found, and on conviction shall undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, and such slave or slaves shall be sold by order of the court for the unexpired time of their servitude, for the use of the county in which such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council if such conviction shall be had in Baltimore city court; provided nevertheless, that if any such person who shall have purchased or received such servant or slave, without knowing of his or her title to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall immediately after knowing thereof, give information on oath, or affirmation, to one of the justices of the peace of the county where the seller shall reside, or in the county where such person may reside, or the sale may have been made, of such sale and purchase, the person so purchasing or receiving shall not be liable to prosecution or the punishment as aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, That no sale of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or upon any contingency, or in whom the seller is entitled for a term of years or limited time, with the reversion in some other person or persons, shall be valid and effectual in law to transfer any right or title in or to such servant or slave, unless the same be in writing, under the hands and seals of both the seller, or his or her authorised agent, and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the seller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorised agent, before a justice of the peace in the county where such sale shall be made, and recorded among the records of the county court of said county, within twenty days after such acknowledgment; and if any such sale should be made, and a bill of sale so aforesaid should not be so executed, acknowledged and recorded, or in case the true time or condition of the slavery or servitude of such servant or slave, and the residence of said purchaser, should not be therein stated, then and in such case every such servant or slave, entitled to freedom after a term of years, or upon any particular time, or upon any contingency, knowing the said servant or slave to be entitled to freedom aforesaid, to any person who shall be at the time of such sale a bona fide resident of this state, and who has been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such sale, or to any person whomsoever shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being resident as aforesaid, and if any person claiming possessing, or being engaged to such servant or slave, shall sell or dispose of him or her to any person who is not a resident as aforesaid, knowing that such person is a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being resident, knowing the person so buying or receiving such servant or slave to be so procured, engaged, employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for a longer term of years, or for a longer time than he or she is bound to serve, by such person making any such sale or disposition contrary to the meaning and intention of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county court of the county where such seller shall reside, or sale be made, on conviction shall be sentenced to undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, according to the discretion of the court; such servant or slave who may have been sold contrary to the provisions of this act, to any person who is a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not a resident as aforesaid, shall be sold by the court for the time he or she may have to serve, for the benefit of the county where such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore.

4. And be it enacted, That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the limits of this state, it shall be their duty to take from the seller a bill of sale for said slave or slaves, in which the age and distinguishing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be acknowledged before some justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made, and lodged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clerk shall immediately on the receipt thereof, actually record the same, and deliver a copy thereof, on demand, to the purchaser, with a certificate endorsed thereupon, under the seal of the county, of the same being duly recorded, on receiving the legal fees for so recording and authenticating the same.

5. And be it enacted, That if any person who shall so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affirmer has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to the house or place where such slaves may be, and such judge or justice is

hereby empowered and required to enter into any such house or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inspection and examination of said slave or slaves, and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination no bill or bills of sale are produced for either or any such slave or slaves, or if the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the description of any such slave or slaves shall be, in the judgment of such judge or justice of the peace false or fraudulent, then it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to cause such slave or slaves, for whom no bill of sale is produced, or for whom a false or fraudulent bill of sale is produced, to go before some judge or justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or person who has or have said slave or slaves in possession shall be remanded, within the time for which he may be remanded, and prove his, her or their title as the law now requires, the said sheriff shall, at the expiration of such time, relieve and discharge such suspected runaway, and in either case when such suspected runaway shall be discharged, the expenses of keeping such runaway in confinement shall be levied on the county as other county expenses are now levied.

7. And be it enacted, That in all cases where jurisdiction, power and authority, are given by this act to the several county courts in this state, for matters arising in said counties, the same power and jurisdiction is hereby vested exclusively in Baltimore city court, for all matters arising in Baltimore county or city, and not in Baltimore county court.

8. And be it enacted, That this law shall not take effect until after the first day of July next, and the governor and council be directed, and they are hereby directed, to publish this law once a week for six months from the passage thereof in the newspapers in which the laws or orders of this state are generally published.

IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the following Laws, passed December session, 1817, to wit: An act relating to election districts in the city of Baltimore; An act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases; An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council, be published once in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hager's-town, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Easton Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

Relating to Election Districts in the city of Baltimore.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the number and limits of election districts in the city of Baltimore shall always be the same as the wards therein.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution, and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all persons professing the christian religion, who hold it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation, in the manner that Quakers have heretofore been allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath to all intents and purposes whatever.

2. And be it enacted, That before any such person shall be admitted as a witness or juror in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by competent testimony, that such person is conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

3. And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution,

and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That in all appointments to be hereafter made by the executive, it shall be the duty of the governor and he is hereby required to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the council appoint, all such officers as are directed to be appointed by the executive, either by the constitution or laws of this state.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government, that in such case this alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government, shall constitute and be valid as a part thereof, and every thing therein contained repugnant to, or inconsistent with this alteration and amendment, shall be repealed and abolished.

PROSPECTUS,

OR THE

EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

HAVING purchased the establishment of the People's Monitor, from Mr. Rawlson, the paper will be published every Saturday, as formerly, under the above title.

The Editor candidly acknowledges that his principles are purely Federal, and that his paper will be impressed with the same character. This character ought to belong, and does in fact belong to the state of Maryland; and he is encouraged to believe that the unexpected and unpleasant return of the elections in some of the districts on this shore, have not proceeded from any change in the sentiments of the people, but from a degree of apathy and idle confidence in several of their leaders, from which, judicious observations on their danger happily might have roused them. It is, therefore, not improbable that better information upon the state, of their affairs, and more frequent admonitions concerning the arts and designs of their opponents, may have the useful effect of keeping alive the free spirit of federalism, and a due sense of the necessity of continual vigilance. No measure can promote these desirable objects with so much convenience and satisfaction, as a well conducted paper; and such a paper the Editor will employ all his industry and resources to establish; and to assist his own efforts, he will proudly rely upon the Talents and Counsels of his Patrons and Friends.

But such a paper need not be exclusively confined to political subjects. Instruction and amusement of another kind may be communicated, such as Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; Improvements in Agriculture, Manufactures and Trades; Treaties upon the Arts and Sciences; Sketches of History, Geographical and Biographical; Customs, Manners, and Religious and Moral. It says, furnish a rich variety of interesting matter, from which the Editor will always be careful to select the most engaging pieces, for the Entertainment and Information of his Readers.

With these assurances, he submits his Prospectus to a people, whom he understands to be no less liberal than enlightened; and hopes by his diligence and attention, to deserve the patronage and friendship which they may feel an inclination to bestow.

CONDITIONS.

The Easton Gazette and Eastern Shore Intelligencer will be handsomely printed, on a large sized paper, with a new type, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum; payable half yearly in advance. Arrangements will be made to receive the earliest information by the mails, and the utmost care taken to transmit the paper to subscribers.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

Easton, December 1817.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 26.

NOTICE.

Those persons who have already enrolled their names for the purpose of forming a FIRE COMPANY, and others feeling an interest to promote this desirable object, are requested to meet at Mr. Brewer's Tavern on Saturday Evening next, at 7 o'clock.

March 26, 1818.

The house near Severn ferry, in the occupation of Mr. Kirby was on Saturday last consumed by fire. It originated in the chimney, a spark from which communicated to the roof. The retired situation of the house, and the progress of the fire before it was discovered, rendered all attempts to save it fruitless. Mr. Kirby's loss was inconsiderable.

Philadelphia, March 20.

THE MAIL ROBBERS.

The third man concerned in the robbery of the mail, was yesterday committed to prison by Alderman Bartram, of this city; and most of the money taken from the mail has been recovered. It appears that the whole plan was formed here, that it was to have been executed on this side of the Susquehanna; but when the men arrived there, they concluded to cross the river, as there would be a greater chance of their getting to Baltimore undiscovered than to Philadelphia. After the detection of the two in Baltimore, the third immediately stepped on board the steam-boat, and arrived here on Saturday last. It appears that several were concerned in the plot; but they did not think it advisable, nor did they deem it necessary, for more than three to leave Philadelphia to make the attack. As soon as the third man arrived here, there was a meeting with those concerned in the plot, and on Monday morning, the money was distributed among them for the purpose of exchanging.—Two of these men were detected that day whilst attempting to pass one of the notes; they had, however, exchanged between 400 and 500 dollars before detection. The proceeds of what they had exchanged were taken to the principal, and have since been recovered. On the following day the principal was taken, and on the next day four others. All but one were committed for trial; the principal will be sent to Baltimore, the other, we presume, will be tried here.

We cannot close this article, without noticing the vigilance of the police and the exertions made, in conjunction with Mr. Baile, and the young men in his office, in the detection of the perpetrators and the recovery of the money. The promptness with which the inspectors of the prison aided in the detection of the principal perpetrator, also deserves to be noticed.

Franklin Gazette.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The plan for robbing the mail was conceived in this city, several weeks ago. John Alexander, John Thompson Hare, and Lewis Hare, left this city together for that purpose. Thomas Hare intended to have accompanied them but was prevented by indisposition.

John Alexander is the person who had possession of the pistols during the commission of the robbery. He borrowed them from Wood, who has been apprehended and committed to prison. One of the pistols, and the belt which were returned to him by Alexander, after his return to this city, were found on his person.—Alexander gave the pistol to Thomas Hare, previous to leaving the city, who cleaned and loaded them. They intended to have robbed the mail the night before, but thought they were too far from Philadelphia. One of the pistols was left on the ground.

After the robbery, the three went on to Baltimore, where they arrived on Friday morning about day-break. Alexander remained in Baltimore about eight hours. Having heard of the apprehension of his two associates, J. T. Hare and Lewis

Hare, he left Baltimore in the steam-boat, and arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon last. He says that the amount of the plunder received by him, was less than 4000 dollars, in post and bank notes. Of this sum, about 2800 dollars have already been recovered. A canister containing about 900 dollars, he threw into a yard in the neighbourhood of the place where he resided. Some he had spent.

Wood acknowledged that he has about 500 dollars, but refuses to give it up. He says, they might as well attempt to rob the mail, as to take it from him.

Alexander at first denied his guilt; but the pair of pistols having been exhibited to him he became alarmed and desired to speak with the Attorney General. They went into a separate room, where he made a full confession. The facts stated by him were corroborated by the testimony of Thomas Hare, who together with Benj. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, were committed to prison.

CENTINEL.

CONNECTICUT ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Asylum will be open for the reception of another class of pupils, the 7th May next; and there will be room for a few in addition to those to whom a place has been already promised. Application must be made at least one month previous to the time above mentioned, and at the expiration of one month after that time, no pupil can be admitted till the ensuing year.

It will be a peculiar advantage to the pupils to commence with the first lesson of the new class; and a punctual arrival at the time specified is strongly recommended. For terms of admission, and for further information concerning the Asylum, application may be made by letter (post paid) to either of the undersigned committee. And it is recommended that in every instance such application be made previous to the Deaf and Dumb person's visiting Hartford, with a view to admission; as cases have occurred, in which, from a want of sufficient information with regard to the regulations of the Asylum, it has been found necessary to refuse admittance; and thereby the expense of a long and useless journey has been incurred. No pupil who has not already applied will be received for a less term than two years.

The public are also informed that in the course of the ensuing spring a report will be published of the progress of the Asylum during the first year after the commencement of instruction; and such information will be communicated as shall be thought important to give a just view of the institution, and of what may be expected from it.

DANIEL WADSWORTH
MASON F. COGSWELL, Com'te.
ABEL FLINT,
Hartford, Feb. 23, 1818.

Those printers throughout the United States who are friendly to this institution, are requested to insert the above communication in their respective papers.

INDIAN WAR.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, dated Millidgeville, March 11.

Gentlemen—A report has this morning reached us, which we fear may be true, to this purport:

Gen. Gaines, with a few others, set off some time last month from Fort Early, to descend the River (Flint) to Fort Scott.

The report is, that the boat was staved on the 25th ult. Major Wright, (aid to General Gaines and son of Gov. Wright) with others, said to be drowned.

General Gaines was seen to reach the shore (by a man who gained the opposite side, and brings the report) but has not since been heard of, and is thought to have fallen into the hands of the hostile Indians.

Such is the rumor—we pray God it may not be true, but fear it is so.

To the Editors of the American.

If you have not been favored with other documents on the subject, you are at liberty to use this. It is extracted from a letter from my friend in Wilmington, received by Saturday's mail.

A. B.

WILMINGTON, 3D MO. 20TH.

Before this reaches you, you will probably hear of the desolation of property and human lives that yesterday took place near us. About half past 9 o'clock we were alarmed with a dreadful concussion—people instantly started from their houses

to learn the cause—but did not remain long in suspense; a most awful cloud of smoke in the direction of Dupont's powder works explained it. In about 10 or 15 minutes another explosion equally dreadful took place. After our meeting had gathered about half an hour, a messenger arrived and informed us that a very great quantity of powder in a magazine was momentarily expected to explode, and it was advised that the inhabitants should raise all their windows, and leave their houses, as danger from their demolition was apprehended. Our meeting was instantly broken up—the vacant lots in town were occupied, and a dreadful state (to many) of suspense for about two hours ensued. At length we were informed no more danger was to be apprehended, and people returned home. After dinner two more with me went to the place—but dreadful such a scene as was there exhibited cannot be described, so as to convey an adequate idea of it—between 60 and 70,000 weight of powder were exploded—we saw the mangled bodies of 24 men, some without legs, others without arms; one entire body was thrown about one hundred yards, and must have ascended at least 150 feet in the air, over a hill and a wood on it—it then fell on a fence, broke all the rails but that at the bottom, which cut the body in two.

The number killed is not known. While we were there a person coming through a wood, perhaps 40 rods from the scene, picked up a hand blown off at the wrist, and part of a leg; fragments of bodies were scattered all around; in one spot was part of a head, with all the brains lying by it.

All the houses and barns near the place were either destroyed or greatly damaged, most of them unrooted, and many with the ends torn off. Trees on the opposite side of the creek, from the concussion and stone, were considerably broken. Five or six persons wounded—I saw three—one had a hand torn off; one burned most dreadfully, one with his leg so mangled as to make amputation necessary. Dupont is in New York—his family is not injured—his brother in law has an arm and collar bone broken.

* The writer was of the society of Friends, and it was their meeting day.

AWFUL EXPLOSION.

Copy of a letter from Joseph Bringhurst, Esq. to Mr. H. Niles, dated,

Wilmington, (Del.) 3D M. 20, 1818.

Esteemed friend,

Yesterday I gave thee a very hasty and confused account of the explosion of E. I. Dupont's powder mill. We then apprehended that the accident had occurred at the lower mills, and expected that Duplanty's M'Lane's and Simms' cotton mills were thrown down. But they are all safe—nothing but their windows were injured. The mischief began at the pounding mill of E. I. Dupont & Co's. upper works.

Several men were at that mill, and one person discovered fire in the sleeve of one of the hands. He instantly darted out of the mill—exclaiming, "we are all lost!"—rushed on the race bridge, and pushed a man with him into the water, and under the bridge.—This was all done in a moment, and the explosion took place while they remained under the bridge. The graining house and magazine were covered with a shower of fire, and made a terrible havoc of buildings and men.

All the houses on a level with the works, were shattered to pieces—the fragments covering two acres. Mangled bodies and limbs were thrown in different directions, several hundred feet from the place of explosion. It is apprehended that thirty persons were killed, and twelve wounded—five of the latter dangerously. But the loss of lives cannot yet be accurately ascertained—because some who are missing may possibly have run from the place of danger, and be yet safe, but too much terrified to return. More than thirty persons are missing—My brother, B. Ferris, passed over the melancholy scene of ruins yesterday afternoon. He told me he saw mangled bodies, feet, legs and arms, in different directions, many hundred feet from the mills. In the woods, more than an eighth of a mile from the place of explosion, he saw a long piece, perhaps nine or ten inches, and several broad—on examination, he discovered a perfect ear attached to it. I state this, to show thee how the bodies were

mangled. The loss of property is most probably about thirty thousand dollars. This is my own estimate, from my knowledge of the buildings and information of the quantity of powder.—I wish it may prove to be overrated. E. I. Dupont's family are all safe, at least with very trifling injury. His brother-in-law, Delmas, who was supposed to have been killed, is likely to do well; his arm is fractured in two places, and his shoulder dislocated.

Our town was violently shaken, by the concussion of the air—and we were thrown into much alarm by many persons coming into it, and running down the streets, crying, "Open your windows and come out of your houses—the magazine is expected to explode every moment, and it has sixty thousand wt. of powder in it." We concluded, very reasonably, that if the explosion of the pounding mill and graining house had caused such violent shocks, as we felt, the firing of the magazine would shake and ruin some of our houses. The people remained all hour in the streets before the error was corrected—it was the magazine which shook us so terribly. In haste, &c.

Charleston, March 11.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The regular trading ship Sally, Capt. Watson, arrived at this port yesterday, in 33 days from Liverpool. By her we have received Liverpool papers to the 29th January inclusive, nearly a month later than any advices hitherto come to hand.

Their contents, notwithstanding, are rather uninteresting, as to political intelligence. The Regent's Speech to Parliament, on the 27th January, and some few other paragraphs, are all we find worth copying at present.

SPEECH.

Of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament, on Tues., January 27, 1818.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to inform you, that it is with great concern that he is obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The Prince Regent is persuaded that you will deeply participate in the affliction with which his Royal Highness has been visited, by the calamitous and untimely death of his beloved and only child the Princess Charlotte. Under this awful dispensation of Providence, it has been a soothing consolation to the Prince Regent's heart, to receive from all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects, the most cordial assurances both of their just sense of the loss which they have sustained, & of their sympathy with his parental sorrow; & amidst his own sufferings, his Royal Highness has not been unmindful of the effect which the sad event must have on the interests and future prospects of the kingdom.

We are commanded to acquaint you, that the Prince continues to receive from foreign powers, the strongest assurance of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general tranquility.

His Royal Highness has the satisfaction of being able to assure you, that the confidence which he has invariably felt in the stability of the great sources of our national prosperity, has not been disappointed. The improvement which has taken place in the course of the last year, in almost every branch of our domestic industry, and the present state of public credit, affording abundant proof that the difficulties under which the country was laboring, were chiefly to be ascribed to temporary causes.

So important a change could not fail to withdraw from the disaffected the principal means of which they had availed themselves for the purpose of fomenting a spirit of discontent, which unhappily led to acts of insurrection and treason; and his Royal Highness entertains the most confident expectation, that the state of peace and tranquility to which the country is now restored, will be maintained against all attempts to disturb it, by the persevering vigilance of the magistracy, and by the loyalty and good sense of the people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Prince Regent has directed the estimates for the current year to be laid before you.

His Royal Highness recommends to your continued attention, the state of the public income and expenditure; and he is most happy in

being able to inform you, that since you were last assembled in Parliament, the revenue has been in a state of progressive improvement in its most important branches.

My Lords and Gentlemen, We are commanded by the Prince Regent to inform you, that he has concluded Treaties with the courts of Spain and Portugal, on the important subject of the abolition of the slave trade.

His Royal Highness has directed that a copy of the former treaty should be immediately laid before you, and he will order a similar communication to be made of the latter Treaty, as soon as the ratification of it shall have been effected.

In these negotiations, it has been as far as circumstances would permit, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the joint addresses of the two Houses of Parliament; and his Royal Highness has a full reliance on your readiness to adopt such measures as may be necessary for fulfilling the engagement into which he has entered for that purpose.

The Prince Regent has commanded us to direct your particular attention to the deficiency which has so long existed in the number of places of public worship belonging to the established church, when compared to the increased and increasing population of the country.

His Royal Highness most earnestly recommends this important subject to your early consideration, deeply impressed as he has no doubt you are, with a just sense of the many blessings which the country, by the favor of Divine Providence, has enjoyed; and with the conviction, that the religious and moral habits of the people are the sure and firm foundation of national prosperity.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.—The French Journals received during the present week are chiefly filled with the debate of the Lower House on the proposed law for recruiting the French armies. It is not at all surprising that the discussions on this subject have been more than usually animated and interesting. To a military nation, such as France has recently been, every question respecting the army, touches the springs of a Frenchman's most powerful emotions. The dreams of realities of conquest and glory, as well as of defeat and subjugation, are revived by these debates, and the national vivacity which seemed to have slept during the former part of the Sessions, appears to all its accustomed vigor.

LIVERPOOL COMMERCE.

In our last week's publication we exhibited a proof of the prodigious increase of the export trade of the port, in the instances of the two articles of cotton stuffs and stockings. From the following statement it appears that the increase in the port trade is not less extraordinary. The leading article of British imports at this period is cotton wool, which has risen to a height that years ago would have deemed impossible.

The whole import of Cotton to Great Britain in 1817, is estimated at 479,291 packages of various weights, weighing by computation 131,932,200 lbs. which at an average of 16d. per lb. would amount to 10 millions sterling; a most astonishing sum for the raw material of a single manufacture! The greatest part of this immense import has been brought into this port.

This quantity exceeds the imports of 1815 and 1816, severally, by about 110,000 bags, weighing 41,000,000 lbs. or upwards of 10 millions sterling. The greatest part of this increase has arisen from the opening of the East India, which in extent and importance is thought, will soon rival that to the West Indies, as far as Liverpool.

The tempestuous weather which we lately experienced on our coasts, has been felt in Holland, the Hague, on the 15th much damage was sustained. Large trees were torn up by the roots, and Capt. of a vessel which sailed the course of the night was driven overboard.

BOOT & SIE

The subscriber, faithfully informs the public and its vicinity of the opening of Boot and Sie below the Store Church street; where Work made in the shop will be sold at a reasonable price.

JAN 26.

William and his

We advertised bellion which his institution, and the suspension of their refractory conduct toward Placard has been by "A suspended behaviour of his trades, by abusing the Professors, and have incurred the 28 tyros. Tisted, but not the immediate conviction is this; that Chymistry and N.

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NOTICE.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Jr.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

We advertised lately to a little rebellion which has taken place in this institution, and has terminated in the suspension of 28 of the students who persevered, after admonition in their refractory and disrespectful conduct towards the faculty. A Placard has been published, signed by "A suspended Student," in which he endeavours to justify the behaviour of himself and his comrades, by abusing and criminating the Professors, all of whom seem to have incurred the sore displeasure of the 28 tyros. The grievance suggested, but not very distinctly, as the immediate cause of dissatisfaction is this; that the Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Dr. Hare, charges a full fee, or nearly so, for attending the classes; whereas his lectures commenced later than usual, and are not to have the accustomed duration. A representation and remonstrance are stated to have been made on this subject, but couched in language which, according to the "suspended student's" own showing, were extremely insulting and derogatory. The consequence was, that the remonstrants were called before the faculty, and required to retract the offensive expressions; and 28 refusing to do so, have been suspended.

It would appear from this placard, that the charge of the fee in question, has been made a pretence for this outrage upon decorum and propriety, but that in truth it has only given occasion to venting a spirit of resentment and insubordination, which must have been entertained long before the demand of the fee, or even an acquaintance with the Professor of Chemistry. The characters and conduct of the rest of the faculty are grossly assailed, and in a manner which shows long smothered hostility. Dr. Smith, the Principal of the College, is particularly vilified, and on grounds totally unconnected with the affair of the fee—and so also with respect to the other Professors.

Upon the whole, in this performance of the suspended students, we are sorry to say, we discover that self same spirit of turbulence and restlessness which has manifested itself in several of our other seminaries of learning, and which, unless it be put down by parental authority and publick opinion, will destroy the usefulness of all of them.

It is worthy of remark that the complaint as to a fee is put upon the non-continuance of the lectures during the accustomed time. There is no dissatisfaction pretended in relation to the ability or industry of the Professor, and for aught that appears, he may have given in his course the same instruction which consumes the usual session of the classes.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

24th March, 1818.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the stock of said Bank, for six months, ending the first and payable on or after the sixth of April next, to stockholders in the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on or before the 1st day of April next, at a height that have deemed it

port of Cotton in 1817, is estimated at an average of £1,000 per month, and is cotton wov. to a height that have deemed it

By order of the Board,

JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

March 26.

MR. BOND'S Account of Botany Bay, &c.

(Price one Dollar.)

In consequence of the absolutely unprecedented orders for copies of this publication, a sixth edition has recently been published, to be had only of the learned author in person. To prevent trouble, the money must be paid at the time of ordering the above celebrated work.

Names of those who have ordered copies.

Prince regent, duke of York, duke of Kent, duke of Sussex, duke of Cambridge, duke of Devonshire, duke of Newcastle, duke of Argyle, marquis of Tweeddale, marquis of Thomond, marquis of Donegal, marquis of Northampton, lord Annesley, lord Cahir, lord Mayo, lord Northland, lord Lifford, lord Fingal, lord Lake, lord Glengow, lord Glenbervie, lord Glentworth, lord Bantry, baron Graham, baron Holland, bishop of Salisbury, bishop of Dublin, lord Amherst, ambassador to China, her majesty prince Elizabeth, duchess of York, duchess of Wellington, dowager duchess of Rutland, dowager lady de Clifford, dowager countess Liverpool, &c.

Georgetown, printed by H. B. Blagrove.

March 5.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby forewarned hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner, on the subscriber's lands lying on the Patuxent, or hauling the same to his landing, formerly called Scotchman's Channel, now Tuckahoe Plains, as he is determined after this notice to enforce the law against all offenders.

Benjamin McHenry.

March 19, 1818.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

February 28, 1818.

On application by petition of John Linstead, administrator of Sarah MacCubbin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

March 26.

3w.

Leather Store opened.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends of this City, and the community in general, that he has opened a Leather Store in Church-street, one door below the Store of Mr. J. Hughes, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of LEATHERS, all of which he is determined to sell low for Cash, and to punctual customers at usual credit. He also informs his friends, that he continues to carry on the Tanning Business at his old Stand, opposite the Dock, and adjoining the New Store of Messrs. G. & J. Barber, & Co.

For BARK, HIDES and SKINS, Baltimore Cash prices will be given.

The subscriber avails himself of this opportunity to return his sincere thanks

to the Community for the liberal en-

couragement he has received in his line of business.

JOHN HYDE.

March 26.

3w.

Sheriff's Sales.

To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr. Geo Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

Feb 11.

MRS. ANN MERRIKEN,
Milliner and Mantua-Maker,
FROM BALTIMORE.

Respectfully informs her friends of the city of Annapolis, and the community in general, that she has taken the store formerly occupied by Childs & Shaw, (Merchants,) adjoining the store of Messrs. Evans & Iglesias, where she intends carrying on both the Millinery, and Mantua Making Business. She has and will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of Plain and Dress Bonnets, with a variety of different kinds of imported Lace, and a few Fancy Toys for Children. Mrs. M will sell both Plain and Dress Bonnets as low as they can be bought in Baltimore, and will ensure them to be of as good qualities, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

March 19, 1818.

2

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 13th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, on the premises, part of two

Tracts of Land,

Called Nathan's Rest and Williams's Discovery, containing 99 3/4 acres, more or less. These lands lie adjoining the waters of Stoney creek, about one half in woodland, and the greater part enclosed under a chestnut fence. The soil is adapted to the growth of corn and rye, and most kinds of early market stuffs, and is convenient to the Baltimore market. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling, with sundry out-houses, a large garden well enclosed, and a small orchard of apple and peach trees. The above lands will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved securities, with interest thereon from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

Charles Waters, Trustee.

March 20.

ts.

2

Upper Marlborough,

November 3d, 1817.

Agreeably to public notice by the Censors, a meeting of the Members of the Faculty was held at Major Bowling's Tavern, Upper Marlborough, when Dr. Samuel Franklin was called to the chair, and Dr. J. B. Semmes appointed secretary, and the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously carried:

1st. Resolved, That in the opinion of the Members of the Faculty present, that it is expedient to organize a Medical Society for Prince George's county.

2d. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a Constitution for the government of said Society, and that they report at the next meeting of the Faculty.

3d. Resolved, That Doctors B. J. Semmes, Samuel Franklin, and J. D. Barretto, be the committee.

4th. Resolved, That the next Meeting of the Faculty be held at Major Bowling's Tavern, Upper Marlborough, the second Monday in May next.

5th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published; for the information of the Faculty, and that they are hereby invited to attend the next meeting.

Samuel Franklin, Chairman.
B. J. Semmes, Secretary.

Dec. 4, 1817.

I.D.J.F.M.3A.

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Benjamin McHenry.

March 19, 1818.

3w.

2

ON GAZETTE

Highness the Prince of Wales, in the

half of His Majesty's Forces, Major General Sir George Murray, K. C. B. to be his

Treas'r. of the Corporation.

March 12.

3w.

2

Police is hereby Given,

For all persons indebted to the Cor-

poration that the subscriber is re-

quired by an order of the Corporation, to

sue suits to be brought against all

those whose accounts are not settled

paid on or before the 27th March

next, and to be enforced by law against all

offenders.

Wm. Alexander,

in the room of

a, in the room of

the Provost

resigned.

March 12.

3w.

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POET'S CORNER.

From the Newburyport Herald.

REVIEW OF LIFE.

FAREWELL to the hopes which illumined my days.
When the sun of my youth was unclouded and fair;
Your visions, deceitful, have fled from my gaze;
And vanished away in the desolate air.

Farewell to the joys which promised to stay,
And cheer with their light the lone valley of years;
Ye have fled like the visions of darkness away.
And left me to weep in a "valley of tears."

Farewell to those soft and airy built bower,
Where the image of fancy delighted to rove;
No more will I crown you with garlands of flowers,
Or indulge in your shade, the soft visions of love.

Farewell to those roses, I value no more,
Which blossomed so sweet at the rising of morn;
Your beauties, though lost, I cannot deplore.
For I feel the sharp pang of the merciless thorn.

Farewell to those phantoms I loved to pursue,
Which gilded my path with a promising ray;
Like the bright cloud of morn and the sweet scented dew;
They have fled from sight and vanished away.

Farewell to the primrose that glitters no more,
Which shuns like the sun on the breast of the wave.

Those joys that are past it cannot restore,

Nor dares it approach the gloom of the grave.

Farewell to the world, its baubles and toys,
Which promise so much and so little perform;

They can boast of no real, or permanent joys,

Nor shelter my head from the gathering storm.

From the New London Monthly Magazine.

ROMANCE.

As gloomy and dark as the cypress that waves,
Its frowning head over the cold silent graves;
As gloomy and dark as the billows that roar,
And spread their white surf, o'er the rock-hewn shore,

Were the curses that Alziger pour'd on the head.

Of the Knight who lay sleeping in peace with the dead;

And the peasants would whisper that Alziger knew,

How he fell in the valley beneath the lone yew.

The leaves left the tree when the stranger was slain.

No leaves shall e'er play on its branches again;

They left it forever—they dropt in the flood,

And dyed the whole stream with the warrior's blood!

The stream may flow on, but its bilows of gore,

Will ripple at last to a happier shore;

Where the blood will forsake it, and

whelm the proud slave,

Who gave to the Knight an untimely grave!

Tho' lightnings have blasted the yew of the vale.

Tho' its boughs have been bent by the withering gale,

Not the blast of the lightning, or force of the air,

Can ever efface the blood that is there.

The cross that hangs over yon lonely yew,

Doth mark the spot where the Knight, so true,

Was found ere the beams of the morning had shed,

One glance of despair on his murderer's head.

May, 1817. H. S. Y. D.

RELIGION.

From the Providence American.

To love nature, and to have an eye that sees her truly, shows that there is a moral tone in chord with her, sounding at the heart, and some pure spots in the mind, on which her images play, like young leaves on calm and clear waters.

One great cause of our insensibility to the goodness of the Creator, is the very extensiveness of her bounty. We prize but little what we share only in common with the rest, or with the generality of our species. When we hear of

blessings, we think forthwith of successes, or prosperous fortunes of honor, riches, preferments, this is of those advantages and superiorities over others, which we happen either to possess, or to be in pursuit of, or to covet. The common benefits of our nature entirely escape us. Yet these are the great things. These constitute what most properly ought to be accounted blessings of Providence; what alone, if we might so speak, are worthy of its care. Nightly rest, and daily bread, the ordinary use of our limbs, and sense, and understanding, are gifts which admit of no comparison with any other; yet, because almost every man we meet with, possesses these, we leave them out of our enumeration. They raise no sentiment; they move no gratitude. Now, herein, is our judgment perverted by our selfishness. A blessing ought in truth, to be the more satisfactory, the bounty at least of the donor is rendered more conspicuous, by its very diffusion, its commonness, its cheapness: by its falling to the lot, and forming the happiness of the great bulk and body of our species, as well as of ourselves. Nay, even when we do not possess it, it ought to be matter of thankfulness that others do. But we have a different way of thinking. We court distinctions. This is not the worst; we see nothing but what has distinctions to recommend it. This necessarily contracts our view of the Creator's beneficence within a narrow compass; and most unjustly. It is in those things which are so common as to be no distinction that the amplitude of the Divine benignity is perceived.

In the reign of Charles II. some one facetiously remarked, that men's minds differ. Solitude, so called, is to some always filled with omens, and haunted by spectres of woe—but to others, it is like Prospero's enchanted isle, "full of fine spirits, sounds and sweet airs, that give delight and hurt not!"

"He who is subject to this frightful malady," said the afflicted and venerable Johnson, "this depression and darkness of the mind—this horrible and mysterious desolation of the soul, well knows how powerless is man to remove it—how feeble, under its influence is even virtue to support, or religion to comfort—He alone knows how sudden the coming of its sepulchral horrors amidst scenes of convivial splendour—and now withering its power on all the objects of hope, and the congregated vanities of the world."

The ways of Providence are inscrutable, but we must never doubt their wisdom—The most glorious and happy effects are sometimes wrought by the most insignificant causes—how many have been brought even by "little children" to see the error of their ways and to turn unto the ways of vital piety—how many have quitted the carnal man which was corrupted, and gone into the spiritual man to flourish with immortal life.

Men pride themselves most in the knowledge of little things—in their knowledge of men and the affairs of life—of wretched mannerisms, artifice and trick—of modes of imposition, and of substitutes for virtue—and forget the grand lesson of the skies, that he knows much who knows how to act nobly—and he knows little who knows everything but this.

AGRICULTURE.

From the Connecticut Courant.

Messrs. Printers—Having heard considerable said on the subject of soaking corn in salt petre, and the benefit to be derived from it, as growing more rapidly and yielding better, I was induced to try the experiment last season on my land. After having soaked the corn about thirty six hours, I put it into the ground on the 28th day of June; and notwithstanding the late period at which it was planted, and the land being poor, the result was, that I obtained good seed corn. This fact, among many others which daily are published on the subject of agriculture, goes to prove, that great advantages may be derived from cultivating the soil even at this distance from the Western Wilderness.

A Connecticut Farmer.

FATTENING OF HOGS.

A practice has recently found its way into Essex, and the other parts of England, of fattening swine, which has been found extremely beneficial, viz. that of feeding large hogs in separate stalls, so that the

animal can at his pleasure, conveniently rise up, or lay down, but cannot turn round. A Mr. Patterson, of Malden, observes, that they will thrive faster in this manner, than in any other way.—The stalls are upon an inclined plane, from the head to the tail of the animal, and are cleaned out every day. Barley meal mixed with water is the food; and this farmer says, he will engage that a pig forward in flesh, weighing 70 lbs. shall in 28 days increase in wt. to 140 lbs. The gain of 70 lbs. live weight, may be called 45 lbs. lead, which at 8d per lb. is 7s. 6d. per week. The quietness of those styes, causes them to fatten more quickly, as they have only to eat and sleep.

Mr. Arthur Young supposes the most profitable method of converting grain of any kind into food for hogs, is to grind it into meal, and mix this with water in the proportion of five bushels to one hundred gallons; stirring it thoroughly several times a day for three weeks in cold weather, or for a fortnight in a warmer season; by which it will have fermented well, and become acid; till which time, it is not ready to give. This mixture must always be stirred immediately before feeding, and two or three cisterns should be kept fermenting in succession. The difference between feeding in this manner and giving the grain whole, or partially ground, is so profitable, that who ever tries it once, will not, he thinks, be apt to change it. Pea-soup given in winter, milk-warm, is, he thinks an excellent food, nearly, if not quite equal to the above. The food of whichever kind, must be given to animals in such sufficiently short intervals, as to keep them in a state of rest; since on this principle it is, that they become fat in an expeditious manner.

Calumny.—The learned Pascal relates, that the church delayed giving the sacrament to calumniators and murderers until the hour of death. The council of Lateran decreed, that no one who had been guilty of calumny should be admitted into clerical orders; and the authors of false defamatory libels were condemned by Pope Adrian to be severely and publicly scourged. In Turkey, the houses of persons who have been guilty of propagating falsehoods to the injury of another, are painted black.

* Appelles is related to have painted a picture, which is thus described:—Credulity, represented with long ears, and accompanied by Ignorance and Suspicion, stretches out her hands to Calumny. Ignorance was represented under the figure of a blind woman, and Suspicion appeared in the form of a man, who appeared to be agitated by secret disquietude. Calumny, with a ferocious look, occupied the centre of the picture, shaking a torch with her left hand; and with her right dragging Innocence, in the form of a suppliant child, by the hair of the head. She was preceded by Envy, who with a wan, meagre look, and piercing eyes, was followed by Stratagem and Flattery at a remote distance. Truth was seen slowly advancing in the footsteps of Calumny, leading Repentance clad in a mourning robe.

From a late Goshen & N. Y. paper.

A SECOND GEN. PUTNAM.

On the 29th January a bear was caught and taken from its den in Warwick Mountain after a vigilant search of eight days, by a party of Huntsmen from Warwick. The bear had taken shelter in a declivity of rocks of about forty feet depth. Attempts were first made to get him out by smoking, &c. but without effect. Dogs were then sent into the hole, but they either retreated at his terrific aspect, or were destroyed by his grasp. At length the huntsmen, finding all attempts to frighten him from his retreat fruitless, blew the rocks over the hole, and came within about sixteen feet of the bear. These continued operations made him fierce and terrible. After the hole blown through the rock was sufficiently large to admit the body of a man, John Ward, Junr. crept into it, placed lighted candles fixed upon the end of a pole towards the bear, and with a musket shot at him, but without effect. He descended the second time and shot him in the fore legs. The bear at each fire advanced to the mouth of the hole; but Ward was not to be intimidated. He descended again and shot the ferocious beast in one eye. He was now drawn out, the bear fierce-

ly following him; he instantly seized a rifle from the hands of another huntsman, and discharged its contents into the head of the animal, which proved fatal. He measured six feet from the nose to the end of the tail, and weighed 313 pounds.

GEO. & JN. BARBER & Co.

We have just received and offer for sale,

Clover Seed.

White and Brown Ticklenburgs,

Burlap,

7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen,

Long Lams,

Cambric and Jackonet Muslin,

Satin Twine,

Plain and Figur'd Leno,

Dimities,

Ladies Plain and Trimmed Morocco

and Kid Slippers,

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,

Irish and Russian Sheetings,

Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry & Port Wines,

Brandy, Spirit, Gin, and Old Whiskey.

Susquehanna Pine Plank.

First quality Shingles.

All of which they will sell low for Cash, or to punctual customers as usual.

March 12. 31. Sw.

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